The China Weekly

REVIEW

密勒氏評論報

A Weekly Newspaper Established in 1917

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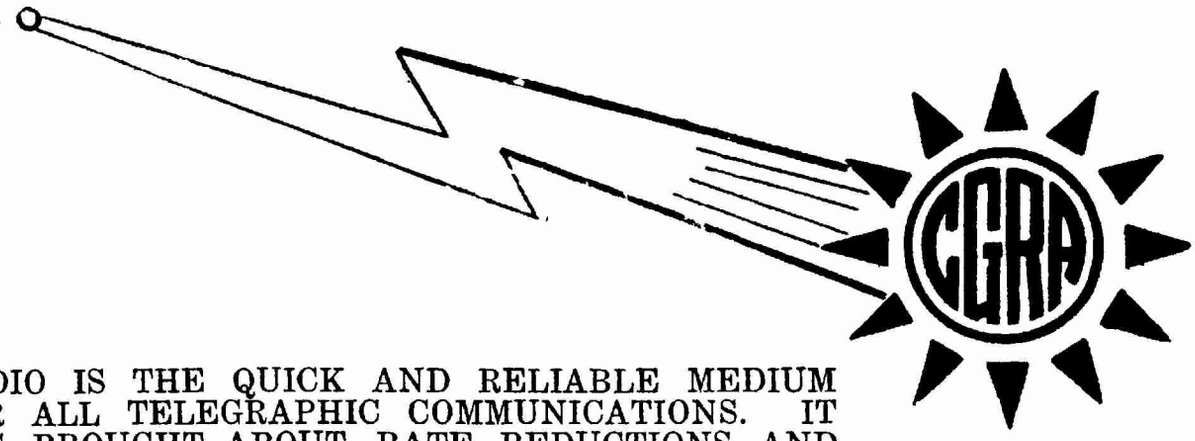

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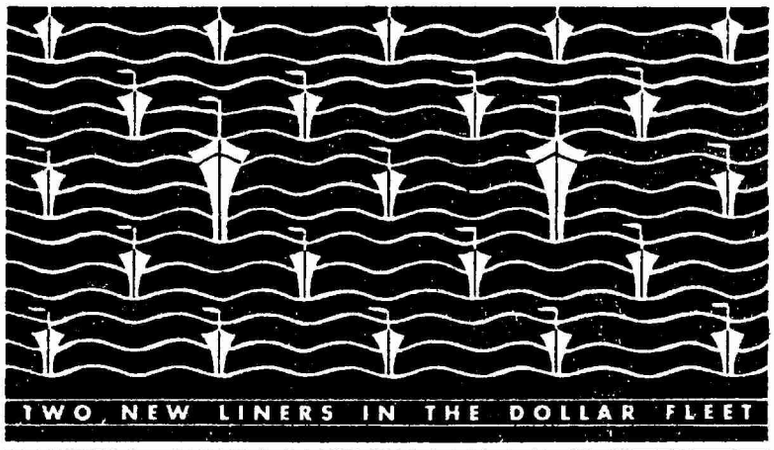

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The China Weekly REVIEW

Formerly Millard's Review

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WASHINGTON OFFICE
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WILL CHINA AGAIN HAVE TO LOOK TO THE SOVIETS?

IT IS one of those paradoxes, of which the world's history is full that China has little hope, at least at the moment, of getting any assistance in the task of ousting the Japanese from Manchuria other than from the country whose principles are anathema, not only to China, but to most other countries throughout the world—namely Soviet Russia. For the moment certain elements of Japanese had been fomenting a plan to outwit the League of Nations by a very transparent subterfuge. Several weeks ago when there were intimations that the Japanese were pulling the wires to seat the "Boy Emperor", who has in the meantime been known to the world as Mr. Pu Yi, on the "China" Throne, they were set down by the general public as mere rumors. But in the meantime the idea was quietly developed by the "Junker" element among the Japanese, particularly at Mukden, with the intention of springing it on the League of Nations at the psychological moment—not, however, in quite its original form. Instead of Pu Yi being proclaimed the Emperor of China, he was to be proclaimed the Emperor of Manchuria and take a seat on the ancient Manchu throne in Mukden. His uncle, Prince Kung was to become the Prime Minister. It was a conception worthy of a Shakespeare. When the League would say to Japan, "Take your troops out of Manchuria!" then Japan would say, "Very well, they shall go." "Oh, no," would plead the new Japanese-supported Imperial Manchuria Government, "You stay here to preserve order and protect the Manchu Throne," and Japan would comply with all the coyness of a geisha.

The exigencies of getting out a weekly journal such as *The Review* make it impossible to state whether in the end this plan of seating the Emperor on the Throne will be attempted or not. At the time of writing it is impossible to state whether it is the wily Prince Kung who is urging the plan on the Japanese, who would of course have to furnish the funds—and to put an Emperor on the Throne costs millions of yen —or whether it is the Japanese who are urging the plan on Prince Kung. Count Uchida is given as authority for the statement that the idea of reviving the Empire is "out of date." Indeed Count Uchida is quoted as having said that "if Prince Kung's fantastic scheme tended to interfere with Japanese plans they (the Japanese) would have to act."

China Will Not Accept Compromise---Dr. Alfred Sze

The "China Weekly Review" goes to press too early to give any details of what is occurring at the sessions of the League of Nation being held in Paris this week, but the keynote has been given by Dr. Alfred Sze, Chinese Minister to England, and China's representative at the League, in an interview with the "United Press."

"I am informed that the Washington Government has formulated a compromise plan," said Dr. Sze. "There cannot be a compromise. Either the Japanese quit Manchuria or they do not. Since September 30 Japan has repeatedly promised to withdraw her troops from Chinese territory and into the zone of the South Manchuria Railway. Japan, furthermore, is bound by the Council's October resolution. China considers that the present meeting of the Council is between Japan and the League of Nations. The issue is most clear. Japan must withdraw or repudiate her promises to the nations. China will be true to her original position in accepting any decision of the Council. But there will be no compromise."

In the meantime the crucial point in the Manchurian situation is to be found near Tsitsihar and not at Mukden. The military operations of the Japanese at the Nonni River bridge against General Ma Chan-shan, who from his headquarters at Tsitsihar has adopted an attitude which in no way resembles a policy of passive resistance, are beginning to excite the apprehensions of Soviet Russia. According to a telegram from Moscow, Soviet Russia on November 14 warned Japan against the possibility that military operations in the Tsitsihar area will result in the cutting of the Chinese Eastern Railway. Soviet Russia further warned Japan against the anti-Soviet propaganda campaign allegedly emanating from Japanese military circles in Manchuria. Soviet Russia also warned Japan against activities which would complicate relations between Japan and the Soviet Union and the Moscow Government further officially revealed for the first time that during the past few weeks the Soviet Union has received from Japan assurances that Soviet interests in Manchuria will not be harmed despite the exigencies of the Sino-Japanese conflict.

The Japanese have undoubtedly been put into a difficult position by the belligerency of General Ma, who by his determined refusal to accede to the Japanese ultimatum to withdraw from Tsitsihar, and backing up his refusal by active military operations, has made himself a popular hero throughout the length and breadth of China. The Japanese are on the horns of a dilemma. If the Japanese army commanders do not back up their ultimatum to General Ma by force they will lose most of the prestige they have gained, both among their own people in Japan and among the Chinese in Manchuria. On the other hand, if they go ahead and seriously engage General Ma they could hardly with a straight face continue to inform the world that their operations in Manchuria do not constitute "war"—and for the Japanese representatives at the session of the League of Nations, which reassembled at Paris on November 16, to have to admit that there was a war going on in Manchuria would blacken Japan's position in the eyes of the League even more than it has been blackened up to this time.

Recent telegrams from Japan refer to the dispatch of considerable additional troops to Manchuria as "replacements." At first the telegrams gave the impression that these troops were merely going to Manchuria to replace those whose term of service had expired and were returning to Japan, but later dispatches made it clear that the "replacing" was being done to make up for the drain on the Japanese forces around Mukden made necessary by the dispatch of many more troops to the Nonni River region than they had originally figured on, these reinforcements at the Nonni River being made necessary by the unexpected belligerency of General Ma, who, despite repeated demands made by the Japanese, refused to withdraw—this being in sharp contrast to the complacency shown by Chinese commanders at other points when the Japanese had made similar demands. The position was made all the more awkward for the Japanese by the fact that this resistance was being offered at a point at a great distance from their base and at a time when they were hopelessly out-numbered, something like ten to one. Various conflicting messages as to casualties suffered either by the Japanese or the Chinese make it impossible to give a definite statement as to losses on one side or the other, but briefly put, the situation on November 17, was that the Japanese were slowly advancing along the Taonan-Angangchi railway, placing their reliance mostly on heavy artillery, their advance being hindered by determined opposition on the part of General Ma's troops. The situation at Tsitsihar had become sufficiently threatening to induce the Japanese Consul there to leave, the official notice issued at Tokyo stating that his departure was due to "the increasing danger of the situation." On the night of November 15 a Chinese raiding party swept southward on the Japanese positions and attacked the station at Chientun, 90 miles south of Angangchi, on the Taonan-Angangchi line, and cut all communications, before they were driven off. Repairs were quickly made but the Japanese believed that similar attacks would occur later. The Heilungkiang (Chinese) troops near Angangchi were commandeering food and other supplies and showed no signs of acting in accordance with the ultimatum of the Japanese, according to which General Ma Chan-shan was requested to withdraw the troops concentrated around Angangchi and Tsitsihar to their original positions and to send no forces south of the Chinese Eastern railway.

The air is surcharged with protests, accusation and denials. The Chinese, the Russians and the Japanese, all three are accusing each other of doing a great many things, only a small part of which are true. It is just the sort of atmosphere that tends to breed illwill and eventually lead to greater conflcit. The Japanese have assured the Russians that they do not intend to occupy Tsitsihar, an erroneous report of whose occupation by the Japanese was published about a fortnight ago. But from all reports the Soviet Russians are watching the situation very carefully, and there are continual hints that the Soviets are strengthening their forces on the Manchurian border. Count Uchida, president of the South Manchuria railway, in an interview at Mukden Nov. 16 stated that military opera-

tions compelled the crossing of the Chinese Eastern Railway on the way to Tsitsihar; he said he did not believe Russia would object, although, of course, the Japanese were unable to ask permission in advance but they hoped the necessity would not occur. The Japanese, it need hardly be stated, will not deliberately provoke a conflict with the Russians, but if there is ever to be any armed conflict between the Japanese and any Caucasian power the present indications are that it is more likely to be between the Japanese and the Russians than between Japan and some other Western Power.

One of the inevitable effects of the clashes between the Chinese and Japanese in the Nonni River region will be to hinder traffic on the Chinese Eastern railway, which for the benefit of those who are not aware of it, it is mentioned here is the connecting link in the trans-Siberian system, and over whose lines most of the letter mail between Europe and the Far East is carried. The train which was scheduled to leave Harbin on the morning of November 16 for Manchuli, to connect with the trans-Siberian express, was held back owing to reports of serious conditions in the Angangchi region, and the probabilities are that the Russians will find their train service frequently interfered with as the result of conflicts between the Japanese and Chinese in the area where the Nonni river crosses the Chinese Eastern line. If this should occur with increasing frequency the Russians would undoubtedly take direct action to prevent their railway service from being interfered with. Just in passing, let it be recalled, that when the Russians fought the Japanese in 1904 they lost because of a revolution at home. There is no possibility of such a revolution occurring in Russia if another war with Japan were fought now. It is in Japan, more likely, that the revolution would occur.

"BUSINESS AS USUAL" DESPITE POLITICAL SITUATION

AMIDST the welter of political and military events in China the fact should not be lost sight of that "business as usual" is the slogan of both foreign and Chinese merchants in this part of the world—except as between the Chinese and the Japanese. Japanese business has been very seriously hurt by the boycott despite the fact that Japanese firms are able to do a certain amount of buisness with the connivance of unpatriotic Chinese, for one of the inevitable results of a boycott is to increase the general level of prices to the consumer. In Manchuria, as can quite well be understood, foreign business is at a practical standstill, except that in this instance the Japanese are able to carry on a certain amount of trade due to the prestige which naturally attaches to them because of the military occupation, not to speak of the actual assistance which the traders get from their government.

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During the past few weeks there has been a considerable rise in the price of silver with the result that import business in general has been given a decided fillip. There has been particular activity in the raw cotton market —not however, in the native product but in the fibre from India and America. Cotton prices in America and India are exceptionally low and with the high price of silver cotton from abroad can be laid down here at about half the price which ruled a year ago. American cotton, figured into Shanghai taels on certain days during the past several weeks could be imported at a price lower than holders of Chinese cotton are willing to part with their cargo. The net result has been that during the past month orders were placed in Shanghai for close on to a million bales of cotton from America and India. Part of it is to be delivered during the next month or two but the greater part of if will come along during the first half of next year and some even later. These purchases of cotton have put considerable life into the shipping business out of American gulf ports. Incidentally it will be interesting to see whether the boycott against the Japanese will be strong enough to prevent Japanese ships from carrying a fair amount of this freight to China. During the past year the Osaka Shosen Kaisha has been engaged in a battle royal with the "shipping trust" or the "conference" as it is called of the principal shipping lines, between New York and the Far East. Two years ago, for example, the freight on machinery out of New York to Shanghai was Gold 16.50 per ton to the occasional shipper and Gold $14.50 to the shippers who made a contract confining their shipments to the members of the conference. Two years ago the above Japanese line was a member of the conference. Today the situation is that this Japanese line and some other lines are going "on their own" and are taking freight out of New York to Shanghai at G.$5 per ton—machinery, even as low as $3.50 per ton. This all means that a fierce freight rate war is in progress among the steamship lines running between New York and the Far East. Needless to add, the steamship lines are losing money, and the "saner" elements are making strenuous efforts to have the situation stabilized by the end of the year.

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One of the "mysteries" to the average resident of Shanghai during the past two years has been how it has been possible that Shanghai has been spending money by the millions in the erection of new buildings in all parts of the city despite the fact that custom statistics show that the amount of export business has not been nearly large enough to furnish the funds necessary to pay for this huge building program. One of the explanations is that large remittances are made to China regularly from the Chinese Overseas, particularly in the Straits Settlements. These remittances have been a regular feature for years, as it is one of the fine traits of Chinese character that when a member of a family or a clan becomes wealthy he takes pride in showing his loyalty to his less fortunate brethren by making handsome contributions. This stream of Chinese remittances from abroad was greatly increased during the past few years because of the low price of silver. Wealthy Chinese abroad mostly live in countries which have gold as the basis of the currency. In most of the countries where they reside business has been poor, prospects for investment have been bad; and they had millions of

money lying idle on their hands. It was quite natural, therefore, when they saw that this money would buy about twice as many Chinese dollars as had previously been the case, that they should decide to transfer a large part of these funds to their "home" country. Most of this money was put into Shanghai realty. If silver continues to rise there will probably be a diminution of these remittances from Chinese abroad for investment purposes, and this will tend to slacken somewhat the building boom here, although so long as the rest of China remains unsettled Shanghai will still continue to be the favored spot for investing by wealthy Chinese from the interior—and this flow of money to Shanghai is not affected by fluctuations in the value of silver.

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The recent advance in the price of silver and the general tendency for it to go higher will probably put a quietus on the efforts of the Nevada Senators, and particularly Senator Pittman, to induce the United States government to commit itself to some legislative action which would give silver an artificial price, not warranted by the law of supply and demand. Britain's experiences with rubber in the Stevenson scheme, and America's disastrous experiment with wheat, ought to be sufficient warning that any tinkering with the price of silver is unwarranted. The silver producers, at any rate, make much more noise than the importance of their industry warrants. The silver production of the world as compared with wheat for example, is inconsequential—less than three percent that of wheat, in value. Senator Pittman's efforts on behalf of silver, apart from the fact that he is selfishly looking out for the interests of his own state, are open to a certain amount of suspicion. It was he, together with the now discredited Secretary Fall, and others who led the campaign during 1918 to induce the United States government to buy huge quantities of silver at an artificial price. It was a regular "hold up." The British at the time were desperately in need of silver for use in India. They appealed to the U. S. Government for the silver lying idle in the Washington vaults. The Silver Senators used the incident to their own ends, threatened to defeat the project and made their support of the plan for the United States to aid their British allies conditional on the U. S. government purchasing silver at a "fancy" price to make up for the silver which was destined for India. It was a neat scheme to help the silver producers at the expense of others, and we are glad to see that the silver producers were not able to "get away with" a similar plan this time.

THE RUSSIAN "INVASION" OF SHANGHAI

THE *Review* has on previous occasions called attention to the great strides made by the Russian community in Shanghai. Either exiles or refugees from their own country they have come here, in a great many cases almost destitute, and carved out for themselves a career. It is the kind of an invasion which is to be commended and which is a benefit to the country—in sharp contrast to the kind of invasion which is being carried out by the Japanese militarists in Manchuria. The so-called French Concession has only a small number of French residents, but it has a great many Russian residents. If one takes from the French population in the French Concession the French citizens whose daily bread is earned as employees of the French Municipality or as employees of the various other French political or military institutions locatel in the Concession, the number of French residents becomes very small indeed. The main thoroughfare of the French Concession—Avenue Joffre—exudes a distinctly Russian and not a French atmosphere. Russian restaurants, Russian modistes, Russian grocery stores, etc. fill many blocks. The Russians have quietly settled down to the problem of earning a living in competition with the Chinese and they have won out. Recent statistics compiled from official sources show that the number of Russian undertakings in the French Concession is increasing steadily, there being at present 56 dressmakers' shops, 28 groceries, 26 garages, and 61 restaurants, all Russian owned. They represent a total investment of about a million and a half dollars.

Imperial Japan and Imperial Germany—A Parallel

IMPERIAL Japan in the year 1931 stands pretty much in the same relation to the rest of the world as did Imperial Germany in 1914. Here is a country with a steadily increasing population confined to a small area—energetic, ambitious and capable. Like Germany in 1914 it is dominated by a military clique whose patriotism is undoubted. The great mass of the people are led to support this militaristic regime because of the glamor that naturally attaches to military uniforms and flag waving. Germany, it will be remembered, was seeking "a place in the sun." Japan, the "land of the Rising Sun" seeks to plant its feet in territory to the West. Imperial Germany was not satisfied with the fact that because of its economic efficiency, it was gradually conquering the trade of the world by perfectly proper and pacific means. No, its militarists wished to speed up the process at the cannon's mouth. The final result was that Imperial Germany was brought to its knees and the Kaiser became a fugitive from his country, not as a result of the gold and silver bullets that one heard so much about from Lloyd George; nor was the Kaiser afraid of that other popular Lloyd George slogan "Hang the Kaiser!" No, Kaiser Wilhelm fled because his own people turned against him when they realized that the military troops which he headed and which they had supported in the hope that German glory would be enhanced had instead brought them to the depth of misery and despair. And that is just what in the end may be expected to happen in Japan as the result of the present military adventure.

The Kaiser was one of the principal satellites of the doctrine which hallowed the "divine right of Kings." In Japan the fiction is sedulously drilled into the consciousness of the populace that

the Emperor is "the son of Heaven." Both of these ideas are anachronisms in this day and generation—and the end must surely come in Japan as it has come in Germany. Not only are the masses of Japan saddled with a burdensome political myth which has its roots in the dim, dark ages, but in no country in the world is special privilege more firmly entrenched. Inherited weath, handed down from centuries past in the old feudal families, of which the Mitsuis are a prominent example, is firmly entrenched, and millions of Japanese of the present generation and millions more still unborn will have to sweat long hours and on a low scale of living in order to pay the rents of the old feudal estates and to pay the dividends for the huge industrial enterprises in which this feudal-inherited wealth is invested. It is these old wealthy feudal families that are the main supporters of such imperialistic adventures as the present invasion of Manchuria, for they hope to find in this new territory some rich pickings, particularly in the mining industry in which many of them are heavily interested.

Had Imperial Germany in 1914 kept itself in leash and quietly proceeded with its policy of economic penetration the Kaiser would probably still be at Potsdam today. But the German imperialists made the mistake of trying to accelerate the process and the Japanese imperialists are making the same mistake today. They hope to advance Japan's commercial interests at the cannon's mouth. But the lessons of history point to the fact that that sort of thing has had its day. In economic penetration the Japanese have not been quite so successful as were the Germans of the last decade, still it is a fact that roughly a quarter of Japan's total trade is with China, and also roughly a quarter of China's total foreign trade is with Japan.

The Japanese have always looked upon Manchuria as one of their most important sources of raw materials and also for investment of their money—or rather for the investment of the money which they had borrowed from other countries, and particularly from the United States. Unfortunately for Japanese ambitions, the people of Japan have, in Manchuria, not been a match, in an economic sense, against the Chinese. The great masses of the Japanese people have not cared to settle in Manchuria because the rigors of the climate are not to their liking. Millions of Chinese, however, owing to floods and famines in various parts of their own country gladly invaded the virgin regions of Manchuria, became permanent settlers and raised bumper crops of beans and wheat. Not only did the Japanese population not settle on the land but, even in the region of transportation, the principal Japanese transportation enterprise in Manchuria, (the South Manchuria Railway) has not been able to continue to make money unless by chance it should be able to prevent the Chinese from constructing their own lines competing with the S. M. R. The Japanese have actually by force been thwarting the Chinese in their efforts to build railways in their own country, and when the Japanese find that their railway enterprises cease to be profitable, partly because of Chinese competition, they hope by military force to choke off such competition and by virtue of a monopoly to continue to pay dividends.

For the moment the Japanese are apparently successful. Telegrams from Mukden at the beginning of the week tell of huge demonstrations, supported by wartime psychology, by the Japanese community there. The surprising thing is that the Koreans look an active part. Streams of school children, youths and young women, old men, women with children on their backs singing and waving banners and flags, filed for hours through the streets of the Japanese areas and the International Settlement of the Manchurian capital. Huge posters decorated the walls of Japanese houses, declaring that the Japanese army cannot be withdrawn from Manchuria. The demonstrators also carried banners with similar declarations. But, cleverly as the campaign in Manchuria is being conducted, efficiently as it is being carried out, it has the same inherent weakness that the German program exhibited in the autumn of 1914—it outrages world opinion. There are no indications at present that the League of Nations, as such, or the United States, will lift a hand, physically speaking, to roll back the Japanese invaders. But none the less, the Japanese in the end will find that the moral support which the Chinese are receiving from the rest of the world will prove their (the Japanese) undoing. Despite the support of cannons and bullets, the Japanese will not be able to hold Manchuria, which is undoubtedly what their intention is despite protestations to the contrary. If it is true that the Japanese will bring order into the the land and reduce the menace of banditry, that in itself will accelerate the steady Chinese agricultural immigration, and by the very momentum of numbers will bring Manchuria into the Chinese fold. Puppet governments may for a time be able to exist with Japanese support, but Manchuism—this is written at a time when a considerable movement is on foot at Mukden to seat the "Boy Emperor" on a Manchu Throne—like Kaiserism and Mikadoism is out of tune with present-day civilization, and will have to disappear. It may be safely predicted that financially, and that is what is going to count, the military invasion of Japan is going to be a great failure. It may be financially profitable for the feudal barons, but it is going to be highly expensive for the Japanese taxpayers, and in due course when the downtrodden Japanese masses learn how their feudal barons have been exploiting them, they will do what the German masses did in 1918—overthrow the whole archaiac monarchical system and fall into line with the modern idea of a "government of the people for the people and by the people."

Japan's "Five Points"

The following are the five points on which Japan insists, and in defense of which she has been defying the League of Nations:

1. Japan and China mutually pledge themselves to non-aggression and guarantee each other's territorial integrity.
2. All forms of anti-Japanism in China, including the boycott, to be called off permanently.
3. Assurances to be given of the safety of Japanese lives and property in China.
4. Payment for railways built in Manchuria with Japanese money and recognition of existing agreements for railway construction in Manchuria.
5. Recognition of existing treaty rights including the question of Japanese land leases in Manchuria.

The Main Provisions of the League of Nations Covenant

Probably not one reader in 50, when he sees references in the telegrams or articles concerning the present imbroglio in Manchuria to this or that Article of the League of Nations Convenant, has any idea of what it is all about. It is for this reason that the main Articles of the Convenant are here set out—for immediate information and for future reference.

Article 12

1. The Members of the League agree that if there should arise between them any dispute likely to lead to a rupture they will submit the matter either to arbitration or judicial settlement or enquiry by the Council, and they agree in no case to resort to war until three months after the award by the arbirators or the judicial decision or the report by the Council.

2. In any case under this Article the award of the arbitrators or the judicial decision shall be made within a reasonable time, and the report of the council shall be made within six months after the submission of the dispute.

Article 13

1. The Members of the League agree that whenever any dispute shall arise between them which they recognize to be suitable for submission to arbitration or judicial settlement, and which cannot be satisfactorily settled by diplomacy, they will submit the whole subject-matter to arbitration or judicial settlement.

2. Disputes as to the interpretation of a treaty, as to any question of international law, as to the existence of any fact which, if established would contitute a breach of any international obligation, or as to the extent and nature of the reparation to be made for any such breach, are declared to be among those which are generally suitable for submission to arbitration or judicial settlement.

3. For the consideration of any such dispute, the court to which the case is referred shall be the Permanent Court of International Justice, established in accordance with Article 14, or any tribunal agreed on by the parties to the dispute or stipulated in any convention existing between them.

4. The Members of the League agree that they will carry out in full good faith any award or decision that may be rendered, and that they will not resort to war against a Member of the League which complies therewith. In the event of any failure to carry out such an award or decision, the Council shall propose what steps should be taken to give effect therto.

Article 15

1. If there should arise between Members of the League any dispute likely to lead to a rupture, which is not submitted to arbitration or judicial settlement in accordance with Article 13, the Members of the League agree that they will submit the matter to the Council. Any party to the dispute may effect such submission by giving notice of the existence of the dispute to the Secretary-General who will make all necessary arrangements for a full investigation and consideration thereof.

2. For this purpose the parties to the dispute will communicate to the Secretary-General, as promptly as possible, statements of their case with all the relevant facts and papers, and the Council may forthwith direct the publication thereof.

3. The Council shall endeavor to effect a settlement of the dispute, and if such efforts are successful, a statement shall be made public giving such facts and explanations regarding the dispute and the terms of settlement thereof as the Council may deem appropriate.

4. If the dispute is not thus settled, the Council either unanimously or by a majority vote shall make and publish a report containing a statement of the facts of the dispute and the recommendations which are deemed just and proper in regard thereto.

5. Any Member of the League represented on the Council may make public a statement of the facts of the dispute and of its conclusions regarding the same.

6. If a report by the Council is unanimously agreed to by the members thereof other than the Representatives of one or more of the parties to the dispute, the Members of the League agree that they will not go to war with any party to the dispute which complies with the recommendations of the report.

7. If the Council fails to reach a report which is unanimously agreed to by the members thereof other than the Representatives of one or more of the parties to the dispute, the Members of the League reserve to themselves the right to take such action as they shall consider necessary for the maintenance of right and justice.

8. If the dispute between the parties is claimed by one of them and is found by the Council, to arise out of a matter which by international law is solely within the domestic jurisdiction of that party, the Council shall so report, and shall make no recommendation as to its settlement.

9. The Council may in any case under this Articles refer the dispute to the Assembly. The dispute shall be so referred at the request of either party to the dispute provided that such request be made within fourteen days after submission of the dispute to the Council.

10. In any case referred to the Assembly, all the provisions of this Article and of Article 12 relating to the action and powers of the Council shall apply to the action and powers of the Assembly, provided that a report made by the Assembly, if concurred in by the Representatives of those Members of the League represented on the Council and of a majority of the other Members of the League, exclusive in each case of the Representatives of the dispute, shall have the same force as a report by the Council concurred in by all the members thereof other than the Representatives of one or more of the parties to the dispute.

Article 16

1. Should any Member of the League resort to war in disregard of its covenants under Article 12, 13 or 15, it shall ipso facto be deemed to have committed an act of war against all other Members of the League, which hereby undertake immediately to subject it to the severance of all trade or financial relations, the prohibition of all intercourse between their nationals and the nationals of the covenant-breaking State, and the prevention of all financial, commercial or personal intercourse between the nationals of the covenant-breaking State and the nationals of any other State, whether a Member of the League or not.

2. It shall be the duty of the Council in such case to recommend to the several Governments concerned what effective military, naval or air force the Members of the League shall severally contribute to the armed forces to be used to protect the covenants of the League.

3. The Members of the League agree, further, that they will mutually support one another in the financial and economic measures which are taken under this Article, in order to minimize the loss and inconvenience resulting from the above measures, and that they will mutually support one another in resisting any special measures aimed at one of their number by the covenant-breaking State, and that they will take the necessary steps to afford passage through their territory to the forces of any of the Members of the League which are co-operating to protect the covenant of the League.

4. Any Member of the League which has violated any convenant of the League may be declared to be no longer a Member of the League by a vote of the Council concurred in by the Representatives of all the other Members of the League represented thereon.

General Ma Says He Will Fight to the Last

A special telegram to the *Shanghai Evening Post* from Tsitsihar, Nov. 15, stated that General Ma Chun-shan, sole remaining official in Manchuria claiming affiliations with the Central Government at Nanking, declared his determinatiou to hold out to the last ditch defending Manchuria against Japanese aggression and possible ultimate annexation. He stated that in the event of finally being forced to relinquish his post he would "retreat to the country," which means he would continue the anti-Japanese battle in the form of guerilla warfare.

Continuing, General Ma Chun-shan declared, "Tsitsihar is the only Manchuria capital not under Japanese domination. Chinese people in every province, in every walk of life are telegraphing me to hold out. I intend to fight to the death. In the event of being finally outnumbered and forced to relinquish my post, I will retreat to the country."

While conversing with the correspondent, heavy gunfire occasionally was audible 20 miles south, where Japanese apparently are opening a barrage in preparation for a renewed attack.

General Ma stated that for three days. Japanese airplanes have been reconnoitering over Tsitsihar, spying out vital points, such as the governor's headquarters, arsenals and military barracks. Hence an air bombing expedition was expected momentarily.

The train returning from Tsitsihar to the railway junction of Angangchi on the Chinese Eastern Railway was jammed with Chinese refugees as well as the last of the Japanese population, hence the conviction prevailed at General Ma Chun-shan's headquarters that a decisive battle with the Japanese for final control of Manchuria was imminent.

General Ma repudiated the suggestion that he is receiving Soviet Russian assistance. He declared:

"Had I received Russian support, particularly munitions, I might have done a better job of preventing the Japanese forces from advancing northward beyond the Nonni River Bridge but I have not received a single bullet or gun from the Russians. Furthermore, I have not requested same. Likewise there are no Russians connected with my army in any capacity. Likewise no Korean or Japanese revolutionary units, as the Japanese have charged. I am fighting a single-handed battle against Japanese troops and Chinese forces supporting the Japanese. Regardless of the outcome, I intend to hold out to the last."

While the correspondent was able to proceed to the front lines despite the Japanese artillery barrage, he saw no evidence of Russian support, the only Russians visible being a few miserable white emigrants, including women and children, shivering from the cold at the Angangchi railway junction, apparently trying to catch a train to Harbin.

Will America Leave China in the Lurch?

The American attitude towards Japan, as set forth by the New York Herald-Tribune November 17 is as follows:

The State Department is sending firm Notes to Tokyo declaring that the United States supports the League of Nations in its efforts to persuade Japan to evacuate forbidden territory in Manchuria.

Simultaneously, however, the Japanese Ambassador in Washington has been privately informed that the United States will not go to the extent of backing up the League's demands by force, nor, it was said, will it follow the League in any economic boycott or plan for the withdrawal of diplomatic representatives from Tokyo.

China Owes League of Nations G. Francs 9,227,000

According to a statement made in the House of Commons Nov. 17 by the Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs China is in arrears in its contributions to the League of Nations in the sum of 9,227,000 gold francs, which is more than one and three quarters million gold dollars,

"POOH, POOH, PU-YI"

By CHARLES JAMES FOX

in the "North China Star" (Tientsin)

Old Chang Hsun will no doubt turn in his grave if he hears that the Japanese have imitated his 1917 fiasco in plumping the ex-Boy ex-Emperor once again on the slippery dragon throne. General Tuan Ch'i-jui will no doubt pause in his chess problems long enough to reflect that Henry Pu-Yi will hardly last any longer in Mukden than he did during his twelve days trembling reign in Peking in 1917 until his sponsor was driven into the Dutch Legation.

As a movie stunt the restoration of Hsuan Tung in Mukden, or in Hollywood, might go over big, especially if his near-divorced concubine was given a stellar role, but as an international episode in the world's present frame of mind it caps the climax of blunders in Manchuria. However, it's an ill wind that blows nobody any good, and the manufacturers of yellow dragon flags and the paragraphers in the American press will make something out of the reinstalled Manchu Emperor.

The paragraphers will probably handle the episode somewhat along these lines: The Japanese may put the Imp in Imperial, they may put the drag in Dragon, or even the pup in puppet, but they never can put the Man in Manchuria.

Evacuation "Impossible," Declares General Honjo

Interviewed at Mukden November 16, as to why the Japanese troops still remained in Manchuria, General Honjo, commander of the Japanese Army, told *Reuter* that under the present conditions in Manchuria the evacuation of the Japanese troops was not only impracticable, but impossible.

General Honjo said that there were several menacing forces there, the chief being the omnipresent bandits, who were not of the old school, but were soldier bandits and were active all over Manchuria. Moreover, he added, the Japanese troops on the Nonni River front were being menaced by the massing of forces of Chinese regulars, while Chinese raiders were constantly threatening the Japanese lines of communication. In addition, said General Honjo, there were a hundred thousand Koreans exposed to danger.

"With these conditions existing," the Japanese commander continued, "the only result of withdrawal in accordance with the League's resolution would be chaos over the whole of Manchuria. The European capitals appear to think that conditions in Manchuria are similar to those in Europe. They do not realise that if the Japanese Army withdraws to-day, there is nothing to take its place: evacuation is not practicable, it is impossible." Asked how long it would be before the Japanese could evacuate, General Honjo said that he could not designate the date, even very roughly. The Japanese army, he declared, was policing Manchuria and defending Japanese rights and subjects. The occupation was not such as was usually associated with war-time conditions. Chaotic conditions existed before September 18, but they had grown infinitely worse since then.

He did not know, added General Honjo, if the movements of the bandits were co-ordinated, but he was certain someone was directing them. He considered that peace and order would only come through awakening the Chinese themselves, by stopping anti-Japanese agitation and activities, and by the reorganisation of government in Manchuria. Japan was not trying to crush China, with whom, he asserted, she was racially and historically as one.

Question: "But your stabilization may take months or years?"

Answer: "We are putting forth our best efforts to get it started."

Asked regarding his attitude towards the League, General Honjo said that the present situation in Manchuria was embarrassing both for the League and Japan. The League had a history of ten years during which it had worked for peace.

"We don't wish to obstruct the activities of the League purposely, nor to lower its prestige," he declareh. "We are fully in sympathy with the League, but

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Japan States Its Case on the Taonan-Angangchi Railway

In a note addressed by M. Shigemitsu, Japanese Minister to China, to Li Chin-lin, Acting Foreign Minister at Nanking, November 16, the Japanese position regarding the Taonan-Angangchi railway, particularly with reference to the clash between Chinese and Japanese troops at Nonni River bridge, was stated as follows:

(1) The Japanese rights and interests in Manchuria provided for by treaty have long been disregarded, and injury constantly inflicted upon the lives and property of the Japanese subjects residing there. It was with a view to protecting those rights and interests, as well as the lives and property of the Japanese subjects, that the Japanese forces in Manchuria have had to be called into activity.

The Taonan-Angangchi Railway was built by the South Manchuria Railway Company under contract with the Government of the Liaoning Province. In violation of the stipulations of the contract and despite the repeated demand of the South Manchuria Railway Company, the Provincial Government are in default of payment of the cost of the construction of the said railway. Nor have they agreed to the Japanese proposal to convert the contract price into a loan. Thus the Taonan-Angangchi Railway may well be regarded as property of the South Manchuria Railway Company, and the Company have heavy interests in the preservation of the integrity of the property and service of the said railway.

Chinese Destroy Nonni River Bridge

It was a violation of the interests of the South Manchuria Railway Company in the Taonan-Angangchi Railway that the Heilungkiang army destroyed the railway bridge over the Nonni River on the 16th October. The same army, moreover, prevented its repair by firing on a repair party composed of a Japanese adviser and some Chinese engineers of the Taonan-Angangchi Railway Management who were sent to the spot.

The Provincial authorities were then repeatedly requested by the Japanese Consul at Tsitsihar to repair the bridge, but they showed no sign of sincerity to comply with this request and apparently attempted to leave the bridge in its damaged state by sheer procrastination. On the other hand, owing to the imminence of the freezing over of the river it was feared that the repair work would become impossible unless it was immediately carried out. It was therefore decided by the Management of the Taonan-Angangchi Railway to commence the repair work on the 4th November with the assistance of the South Manchuria Railway Company, and in compliance with the request of the former to protect the repair work the Japanese army sent a small detachment of troops. The dispatch of Japanese troops for the protection of the aforesaid heavy interests of the South Manchuria Railway Company was nothing but a lawful act.

"Perfidious" Attack

(2) With a view to avoiding any unnecessary clash with Chinese troops, the Japanese army, through negotiations with the Heilungkiang troops and General Chang Haipeng's troops who were facing each other across the river, reached an arrangement with them that both troops should recede to the distance of 10 kilometres from the river sides respectively. The Heilungkiang troops, however, remained by the river in disobedience to the order to recede, and opened fire on a small party of Japanese troops who approached the bridge to take up their duty of protecting the repair work on the 4th November. Many casualties ensued, and the Japanese troops were compelled to take measures of self-defence. The clash was caused by the perfidious attack of the Chinese troops and the whole responsibility for it lies on the Chinese side.

(3) The Japanese army have been and are doing their best to avoid unnecessary clashes, and unless the Chinese troops take any further aggressive move, there is no fear of aggravation of the situation. It is reported, however, that the Heilungkiang Provincial authorities are concentrating on Tsitsihar, Angangchi, and points to the south thereof a strong force over ten times as large as the small Japanese detachment, and that those

Continued at foot of next column

Chinese troops are assuming an offensive attitude as if to beleaguer the handful of Japanese troops, thus exposing the latter to an imminent danger.

In view of the aforesaid state of affairs, I have the honor, under instructions from my Government, to call the serious attention of your Government to the grave situation, and to declare that should the Heilungkiang army dare to provoke the Japanese troops by an unlawful attack, the whole responsibility for any possible consequences must be borne by your Government.

Nationalism and Internationalism

BY P. M. ROXBY

The University of Shanghai is emphasizing the teaching of the principles of nationalism and internationalism. Prof. P. M. Roxby, of Liverpool, England, was invited to give a lecture on "Nationalism and Internationalism in Europe," before the faculty and student body of the University of Shanghai. Prof. Roxby represents the Universities of China Committee in Great Britain, and brought greetings to the Universities in China. The following is the gist of his address:

At the present time nationalism is always, everywhere, the greatest force in world politics. It is not only in China that the students are fired with the feelings of nationalism, and there is no more important problem for the whole world than the relations of nationalism and internationalism. Nationalism, the idea of a nation state with sovereign rights and commanding the complete loyalty of all its subjects, is a comparatively recent development, which arose first in Western Europe. It is particularly well seen, in the growth of nationality in my own country Great Britain. It was a very slow growth. Very gradually the little tribal kingdoms of the English plain were brought together into what we call the Kingdom of England, and very gradually the feeling of English nationality grew up. Scotland and Wales still had a very strong national feeling, and regarded England as an enemy. In 1707 came what is called the union of England and Scotland. The political unit of Great Britain came into existence after a thousand years of growth. The sense of loyalty to the bigger unit, that is, Great Britain, is not inconsistent or incompatible with loyalty to the smaller unit.

We have reached a stage of the world's development in which the world is organized in great nation states. Is that the final stage of development? We know that in an economic sense the whole world is already practically one unit. After all, however important it may be, however much it may dominate our thoughts at the present time, nationalism as we know it now can only be a stage in the whole process of human development. We may look forward to the time in the world of the future when there will be some kind of world organization within which the great nation states of the modern world will have the same kind of relationship to each other that England, Scotland, and Wales have at the present time within the unit of Great Britain.

In Europe many of us see in the League of Nations the one hope of reconciling the two principles of nationalism and internationalism. We see in the League of Nations the one alternative to the great super-state. Just think of this when you are disposed to be skeptical about the League. Remember that if it took many centuries for England to come to union, several centuries more for the islands of Great Britain to become a union, if it took all that time for a nation state to develop, must it not also take a long time for the much bigger, wider conception of internationalism to take root. Can you expect the League, which is only about ten years old, to have all the power to deal with all the terrible situations which must confront it? But believe in it, work for it, and in time the unity of mankind will be realized and we shall see what your great sage, Confucius, really meant when he said, "Under heaven there is only one family."

I am greatly impressed by the International Relations Library of the University of Shanghai, which has collected more than four thousand volumes of books and pamphlets for the use of the faculty, students, and others who are interested in the study of international problems.

The Patriotism of the Overseas Chinese

BY GOH KWAN NYI*

MILLIONS of Chinese are found to-day scattered all over the world. One sometimes wonders: What made them emigrate to foreign lands? If, however, one cares to read Chinese history and tries to find out the truth, I think, one of the strongest reasons would be due to their patriotism, that is, they were dissatisfied with their country under alien (Manchu) rule. For example, the population of Ireland today is decreasing instead of increasing. Millions of Irishmen have emigrated and made their homes and livelihood in the United States of America. Why? Simply because the Irish people could not bear to see their fellow-countrymen being maltreated by their alien rulers.

Our Chinese Oversea brothers and sisters have rendered useful service to the countries where they dwell. They are successful in their adventures abroad, especially in business. Many who had gone abroad with only a few dollars in their pockets have become rich towkays, managers of big firms, and landlords. The prosperity of Java, Sumatra, and Malaya, as well as several other countries is due to the Overeas Chinese.

On visiting them one is surprised to learn, in spite of the fact that they are several generations removed from their homeland, that a considerable proportion of the Overseas Chinese still retain many of the customs, habits, and sometimes the dialects of their ancestors. The fundamental things which bind the life of a nation have been patriotically and wisely guarded by them.

Do Not Speak Their Mother Tongue

Many will tell you that hundreds of thousands of the present generation of the Overseas Chinese are unable to speak their mother tongue. Are they to be blamed for it? Assuredly not. Circumstances and the method of gaining their livelihood are the two great factors which have caused them to get a foreign education. Moreover the products of the Chinese schools in the old days had not given satisfactory results. Above all, those who had received their training in foreign schools, colleges, and universities have had a successful career during their lifetime: therefore, the parents naturally sent their children to get a foreign education.

Much credit must be given to the Westerners. The thousand and one daily things which humanity needs for its comfort and luxury have been made possible by the Occidental scientists. Surely, the Orientals need very much, in reconstructing their countries, the scientific knowledge of the western world. Without the help of science China's resources would be of no avail. Since China's hidden treasures are well known to all the people, and since the foreign-educated Overseas Chinese can be made use of in solving the problems of the livelihood of the Chinese. China has in them (the Overseas Chinese) a great reservoir of talent to draw on in reconstructing China and making it possible for her to become a land of peace and plenty.

The Lack of Education

The trouble with the Chinese in their own country today is that most of the four hundred millions are uneducated, whereas in Japan almost every one has spent several years in school. Can a country become strong when about 80 per cent of its population is illiterate? Unlike the Chinese in China, our Oversea Chinese have gone very far in the matter of education. A large percentage of them has secured university training. For example, in Singapore the Chinese representatives are clamoring for more schools to be built. Many of them are daily being turned out in their quest for admittance to the schools, as not sufficient accommodations can be found for them.

Today several thousands of them are earning their living as lawyers, doctors, engineers, teachers, as well as in many other professions. If only China could have a united government and a strong one too, we are sure these Overseas Chinese could render a great service to their country. And China at the present moment still is sending several thousands to get an education and training abroad.

The father of the Chinese Republic is Dr. Sun Yat-sen. His memory is still fresh among the present generation of the Chinese people but great credit must be given to the Overseas Chinese for their help in financing and making it possible to give a new birth to the country as exemplified in the present Nationalist Government. I need not dwell much on this point, but still I would stress the fact that many Overseas Chinese gave all their wealth to Dr. Sun Yat-sen for the sake of the revolution. And we must never forget that without the moral support and the financial assistance of the Overseas Chinese China would not have been able to throw off the schackles of the Manchus.

Singapore, where almost half a million Overseas Chinese live, never fails to raise funds to help the Chinese in China so as to alleviate their miseries and sufferings. If we will only stop a minute and think of the millions of dollars that they have spent and sent to China, we will have to acknowledge the strong love and devotion which they show towards their motherland. Today our Overseas Chinese all over the world are showing definite and concrete proof of their patriotism, especially with regard to the present urgent crisis between China and Japan.

Overseeas Chinese Will Supply Capital

China must necessarily turn to the Overseas Chinese for capital to carry out her plans for reconstruction. China's lack of capital has been one of the causes for the delay in the upbuilding of the country. The selfishness of her military leaders is probably one of the principal causes for the chaos in this country. Had China been peaceful, say for the last five years, she would not be compelled to suffer the present humiliations at the hands of imperialistic Japan. Many Overseas Chinese have come back to China in their anxiety to do their bit towards the reconstruction of their beloved fatherland.

Shanghai, November 17, 1931.

* Mr. Goh is an Overseas Chinese, born in Sumatra, who recently arrived in Shanghai to try his fortune. He is one of that host of Chinese abroad who knows little Chinese, but is quite at home in English.

Basle, Switzerland, as a Center for the "Dope" Traffic

A sensational episode in the history in the fight against the traffic in drugs is being brought to light in Basle, Switzerland, this week in a case involving millions of Swiss francs, hundreds of pounds of illicit drugs and an international gang trafficking in "dope." The case is being heard in the presence of representatives of the League of Nations.

The proceedings are a sequel to the discovery by the Egyptian Customs in 1929 of a consignment of heroin despatched from Basle, which was subsequently discovered to be a manufacturing center.

Agents from almost all the Central European countries and the Orient are implicated and every capital in the world is indirectly involved.

The facts of the case are summarized by *Reuter* as follows:—On November 15, 1929, Egyptian Customs officers in Alexandria discovered twenty cases of heroin, disguised as "glue," in the cargo of the Italian steamer *Esperia*. Inquiries led to the unearthing of a world-wide system for the distribution of the drug, which was being manufactured in Basle. The centres of distribution included Tokyo and Buenos Aires. It was discovered that the chief manufacturer of the drug was Dr. Fritz Mueller, a German chemist residing at Basle, whose collaborators included a Rumanian by the name of Maurice Gruenberg. Among his other associates were an Englishman named Frederick Cohn, who had his headquarters, in Egypt, and Kurt Smith, a German, whose operations took place in the Far East. It was also revealed that Dr. Mueller had manufactured drugs to the value of over £600,000.

Stanley Dollar Coming to Shanghai on s. s. "President Coolidge"

O. G. Steen, general manager for the Orient of the Dollar Steamship Lines and American Mail Line interests, accompanied by Mrs. Steen, proceeded during the week to Yokohama where they met R. Stanley Dollar, who is arriving on the s. s. *President Coolidge*.

Stanley Dollar is accompanied by Mrs. Dollar and son, Stanley Dollar, Jr, and daughter, Diana Dollar. Mr. Steen will accompany Mr. Dollar throughout the Orient, The party will arrive in Shanghai on the s. s. *President Coolidge*, November 27 and will sail for Hongkong and Manila on December 2. Mr. Dollar and family will continue their journey around the world via Suez, this being Mr. Dollar's third round-the-world voyage.

Chinese Activities in the Malay Peninsula

BY NG YOOK YOON

The Sino-Japanese dispute in Manchuria continues to be the main topic of discussion not only among the Chinese, but also among the European community. News of developments of the situation are eagerly awaited and both Chinese and English newspapers show increased sales as a result.

Though anti-Japanese feeling runs high, the Chinese have so far behaved admirably in controlling their feelings and refraining from unlawful riots and demonstrations against Japanese residents. The only exceptions are two cases of stone-throwing in Penang, in one case by a Chinese youth and in the other by a Chinese girl, and the murder of a Japanese named Seiyuki in Batu Pahat, Johore by three Cantonese. The Johore Police are offering a reward of $250 for the latter's arrest.

National Day was observed quietly, even mournfully, on account of the national humiliation in Manchuria. All the Chinese shops and places of amusement were closed, and with the exception of the Chinese Student Procession in Seremban, there were no celebrations as in former years.

Never before have events in China so profoundly stirred the Overseas Chinese in this part of the world. The movement for the Salvation of China has been formed, and in many towns, prominent members of the Chinese community have made speeches emphasizing the need for patriotism and unity in the present national crisis.

In the past, the Straits-born Chinese or so-called "Babas," some of whom cannot even speak their own dialect and write Chinese characters have taken little interest in what is happening in China. But now they are discussing the Manchurian affair with as much fervor as the China-born Chinese themselves. This in all to the good because it fosters future interest in China; more Straits-born Chinese will take up the study of the National Language with a view to returning to China and serving her. There will be plenty of room for them when once peace is attained at home and the National Government has settled down with its program of reconstruction and industrialization. Indeed, it is gratifying to think of these possibilities: millions of acres of rich, barren land, immense areas containing gold, coal, iron, copper and other minerals in great quantities and over four hundred millions of people, ready and willing to follow the lead to tap these rich resources. Surely Overseas Chinese capital and experience could do something!

Serious Unemployment Problem

The unemployment problem among the Chinese in Malaya is becoming more serious. Daily, thousands are returning to their native land and the home authorities will find it difficult to find employment for them. What about those that remain? The Government are doing nothing to ameliorate their condition. Asiatic Unemployment Funds have been formed in many places and will doubtless slightly ease the situation. As it is, there has been an increase recently in poverty, vagrancy, beggary and crime. For example, the State of Perak is being turned into a Gangland where Al Capones and Jack Diamonds are kidnapping towkays for ransom, blackmailing, robbing and killing. The surrounding hills of Ipoh and other big towns in the State provide a safe lair for these bandits. Often robberies and kidnappings have occurred in broad daylight. Many tales have been told by kidnapped towkays of their horrible experiences in the hills as they were led, blind-folded, hands tied behind their backs, beaten, hungry, thirsty and on the verge of breakdown, mile after mile, day after day, until their feet were bruised and cut by the sharp rock; at night they collapsed on the ground to be bitten by mosquitoes and insects.

The towkays dare not venture out far from the policed towns and many of them even employ a bodyguard. But the gangsters are desperate; driven by starvation, they face capture and death. The following story will illustrate my point.

On last Chinese New Year's Eve, a well-dressed Chinese calling himself a shop-keeper entered a shop carrying two bottles of whisky and a couple of fowls. He gained admittance upstairs, where the towkay of the shop was alone, by saying he was a friend and was bringing the whisky and fowls as a New Year present for the towkay. The latter was thus taken off his guard and on the point of the pistol, he was forced to hand over about $5,000 in cash. Threatened by certain death if he gave an alarm, he was compelled to accompany the daring intruder downstairs and see him off.

Most of these gangsters were miners who have lost their jobs when the tin mines closed down. They are forced by necessity to their present mode of getting a living, and when the tin and rubber industries regain normalcy, the tide of crime will eventually subside.

Chinese Want More Representation

Lately there has been agitation among the Straits Chinese for Council Reform which will enable more Chinese Unofficial Members to sit on the Legislative Council and admit Chinese into the Executive Council, that is, throwing the doors of the Civil Service open to the Straitsborn Chinese. At present there are only three Chinese Unofficial Members on the Legislative Council, one from each of the Settlements of Singapore, Malacca and Penang. This number is deemed insufficient for adequate representation of the Chinese community. A petition to the Government on the subject is at present being considered by the Straits Chinese British Association. The general impression is that Council Reform at present is premature but that it will materialize, say, after another ten years.

Singapore, November 8, 1931.

Finance Minister Soong Outlines Budget For Next Year

In an interview given to press representatives at Nanking Nov. 16, T. V. Soong, Minister of Finance, stated that at the meeting of the National Finance Commission the previous day the Ministry of Finance had submitted a draft budget for the first six months of 1932.

Some revisions were made at the meeting, he said. The Ministry originally proposed to cut down the monthly military expenditure from $25,000,000 to $16,000,000. This proposal was found impracticable, so the sum of $18,000,000 was agreed upon. There was thus a difference of $2,000,000. To meet that difference it was proposed to cut $1,000,000 off the monthly administrative expenditure. There is, however, a special budget of $1,000,000 monthly. This, he said, could be used to meet part of the deficit without interfering seriously with the werking of the original Budget.

Deficit for Six Months, $73,400,000

For the six months, said the Minister of Finance, would be a total deficit of $73,400,000.

During the period domestic loans to be refunded would total $84,000,000 and foreign loans $19,000,000 a total for the six months of $103,000,000.

If the new Budget is properly enforced the Government deficit would not be increased, he said. In fact it will be reduced by $29,600,000

1932 Budget

Minister Soong then gave his estimate of the revenues for the first six months of 1932 as follows:—

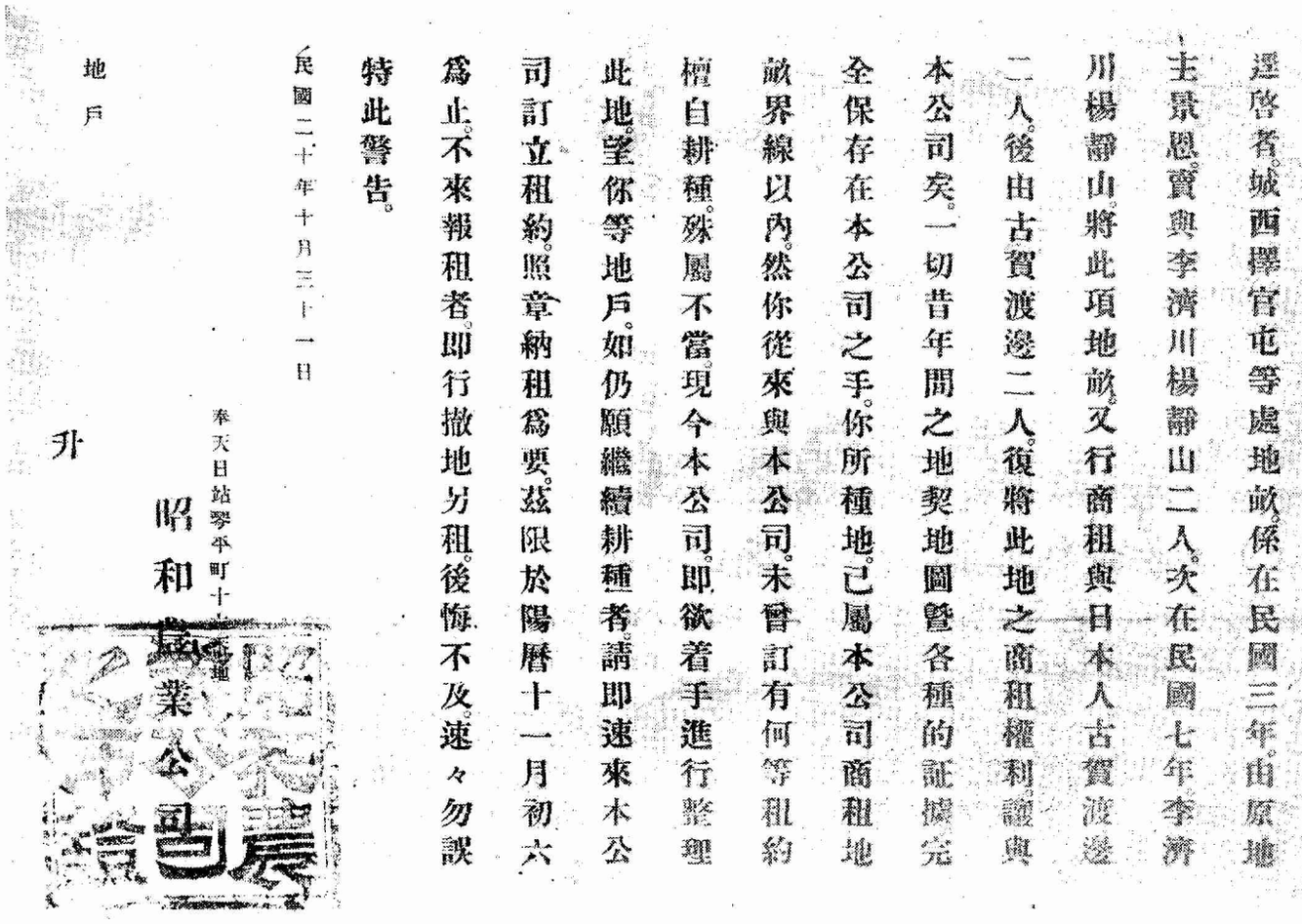
Customs	$167,300,000
Consolidated Tax	30,800,000
Salt	37,200,000
Cigarette, Tobacco and Wine Taxes	6,000,000
Stamp Duty	2,300,000
Miscellaneous Revenues	5,000,000

The net revenue for the first six months will total therefore $248,600,000.

The expenditure of the first six months, he estimated as follows:—

Party and administrative expenses	$30,000,000
Military expenditure	96,000,000
Emergency and special expenditure	6,000,000
For payment of interest on domestic and foreign loans, for Boxer Fund indemnities and also for the payment of principal of domestic loans secured on the Boxer Fund	87,000,000
For the payment of principal on other domestic loans	84,000,000
For the payment of principal on foreign loans	19,000,000

Making the total expenditure for the first six months of 1932 $322,000,000, showing a deficit of $73,400,000.



逕啓者。城西擇官屯等處地畝。係在民國三年。由原地主景恩。賣與李濟川楊靜山二人。次在民國七年。李濟川楊靜山。將此項地畝。又行商租與日本人古賀渡邊二人。後由古賀渡邊二人。復將此地之商租權利。讓與本公司矣。一切昔年間之地契地圖暨各種的証據完全保存在本公司之手。你所種地。已屬本公司商租地畝界線以內。然你從來與本公司。未曾訂有何等租約。擅自耕種。殊屬不當。現今本公司。即欲着手進行整理此地。望你等地戶。如仍願繼續耕種者。請即速來本公司訂立租約。照章納租為要。茲限於陽曆十一月初六為止。不來報租者。即行撤地另租。後悔不及。速々勿誤特此警告。

民國二十年十月三十一日

奉天日站琴平町十

昭和農業公司

升

地戶

FACSIMILE REPRRODUCTION OF WARNING TO CHINESE LAND OWNERS IN SHENYANG (MUKDEN) SHOWING JAPANESE EXPROPRIATION OF CHINESE LANDS BY MEANS OF FORGED TITLE DEEDS.

(*Translation*)

Lands situated in Tsehkuantun and other places in the West of Mukden were in the third year of the Republic (1914) sold by the original owner Ching En to Li Chi-chuan and Yang Chin-shan. In the 7th year of the Republic (1918) these lands were 'leased-by-negotiation' by the said Li Chi-chuan and Yang Chin shan to two Japanese nationals by the name of Koga and Watanabe, who subsequently transferred their rights of "lease by negotiation" over the said lands to the under-mentioned Company.

All title-deeds, maps and other evidentiary documents issued in the past years are now preserved by the under-mentioned Company. Your land is situated within the boundaries of the under-mentioned Company's 'leased-by-negotiation' lands. You have never entered into any sort of lease agreement with the under-mentioned Company but have arbitrarily gone about cultivating it. This is very improper. Now that the under-mentioned Company is about to readjust the boundaries of all its lands, it is hoped that all landowners desirous of continuing their cultivation therein will speedily come and sign lease agreements with the under-mentioned Company as well as pay the rental according to the regulations.

The time limit for such procedure is now fixed to expire on November 6. Those who do not come to negotiate for their leases with the under-mentioned Company will have their lands re-leased to other persons. Tardy repentance being of no avail, you should lose no time in preserving your own interests. This warning is specially issued.

October 31st, 20th year of the Chinese Republic,
Mukden, 16 Kotohira Chao.

(Seal of Shiowa Agricultural Company)
To.....Landowner.

Four Europeans Maltreated in Manchuria While on Hunting Trip

A *Reuter* telegram from Mukden, November 16, stated that four foreigners who had left Hsinmin the previous morning for game shooting in the Liao River region were carried off by bandits, brutally maltreated and then released. They were:—Herr Keinning, a German 60 years of age; Herr Shenitsky, a German; J. Pilarsk, an Estonian; and a Czecho-Slovakian, named Jenas. When they were taken by the bandits, the four men were stripped of everything but their underclothes, connected with ropes to the bandits' horses and forced to run thus for about a mile. They were then beaten and released, after which they had to walk more than two miles to Hsinmin in the bitter cold.

The four men, all Mukden residents, were accompanied by two Chinese guides, The guides were also beaten and arrived at Hsinmintun badly wounded, bringing with them the first news of the outrage. The foreigners turned up later. All received medical treatment from the Japanese military authorities at Chuliho and returned to Mukden the same night. Hsinmin is on the Peking-Mukden railway about 30 miles from Mukden.

Dollar Line Announces Reductions in Round-Trip Fares to America

Two reductions in round-trip passages to Canada and the United States from Shanghai are announced by the Dollar Steamship Company on fares to the United States. Minimum first class accommodations on all American Line vessles have been reduced to $605 gold for the round-trip voyage, good for one year. Special summer rates are also announced, by which complete passages can be booked for outward sailings to Victoria and Seattle only during the months of June, July and August for $520 gold, first class, and $277.50 gold, special class. Slightly higher rates will prevail for passages booked on the liners *President Hoover* and *President Coolidge* to San Francisco and Los Angeles, while in all cases the return voyage must be started before December 31. All accommodations are in outside cabins. Stopover privileges are available at any port touched.

Manchuria Progresses Notwithstanding Setbacks

BY J. J. EHRHARDT*

U. S. Trade Commissioner in "U. S. Commerce Reports."

MANCHURIA in the past few years has overcome successfully many serious obstacles to its economic progress, although recent adverse features have retarded somewhat its normal development. Prior to 1929 Manchuria prospered more than any other region in China. New railway lines had been constructed, agricultural and industrial production was high, and an unprecedentedly large export and import business was developed. Its population also had increased by an enormous influx of Chinese from the south, most of whom immediately settled on the soil and greatly increased Manchuria's output of export products.

The disagreement between China and Soviet Russia in mid-July of 1929, combined with a declining export market, marked the beginning of Manchuria's recession from first place in China's progress. Heavy military expenditures, which curtailed public construction projects, and a depreciated currency, coupled with weak foreign demand and low prices for Manchurian products, could not fail to affect seriously the general business and economic situation. Redeeming features in Manchuria's outlook, however, are its vast wealth of natural resources and its continued and increasing excess of exports over imports.

Favorable Trade Balance Maintained

Manchuria's foreign trade for the first six months of 1931 experienced a drastic decline in comparison with that of the corresponding period in 1930 and 1929. The aggregate foreign trade for the half-year at Dairen, through which passes approximately 65 per cent of Manchuria's total trade, was valued at $79,106,700, as compared with $127,400,000 in the similar period of 1930 and $163,448,000 in 1929, Thus, decreases of 38 per cent below the 1930 figure and of more than 50 per cent below the 1929 total were registered. The declines were due chiefly to an actual falling off in transactions, although small compensation should be made for Manchurian trade that passed through the port of Newchwang in 1931. At the latter port, freight previously carried over the South Manchuria Railway was diverted to Chinese railways of recent construction.

Dairen's favorable trade balance for the first half of 1931 amounted to $29,785,000, compared with $26,310,000 in the similar period of 1930 and $18,666,000 in 1929.

Low Grain Prices Affect Harbin's Trade—Tsitsihar and Taonan Prosper

Trade was extremely poor in North Manchuria during the first half of the year, and especially in Harbin. Grain prices declined appreciably, mainly because of the long rail haul at high freight rates to sea ports, which left farmers with practically no profit and without means to purchase needed supplies. Continued depreciation in Manchuria's paper currency also has resulted in heavy losses to both farmers and merchants, and the drastic reduction in expenditures of the Chinese Eastern Railway, which provides a livelihood for many thousands, is another adverse factor in Harbin's welfare. Competition from new railways and from cart and river traffic has tended to divert business from Harbin to outer areas, such as Tsitsihar and Taonan, both of which are reported to have prospered.

Kirin trade also has been low, chiefly because of declines in prices of farm products and timber. Building construction is curtailed, and the planned extension to industries is generally halted. Government revenues have declined, and all previous plans for the construction of public buildings and works, highways, and railways are now inactive.

Curtailed Railway Expenditures Reduce Trading at Mukden and Dairen

In the Mukden area business likewise has declined. Government purchases for building and industrial purposes and for the construction of railways are curtailed greatly. Heavy declines in taxes ordinarily collected from farmers and merchants, and military operations in the south, are blamed for the dearth in trading activities. Dairen, like Harbin, to a large extent depends upon the prosperity of the railroad, and, owing to declining receipts, the South Manchuria Railway has reduced its personnel and wages and otherwise drastically curtailed expenditures.

Increased Activities at Newchwang and Antung

In contrast to other sections, the ports of Newchwang and Antung in South Manchuria have prospered. Antung, especially, experienced renewed activity, greatly aided by a stable silver currency and by heavy grain and timber shipments, which last year were interrupted by low water conditions in the Yalu River,

Shipments through the port of Newchwang continued to increase, following the growth and development of the Chinese Government railway system. Through traffic agreements, improvement in the operation of railways, and the removal of tax barriers that previously forced freight over the South Manchuria Railway, all have added to the prosperity of Newchwang.

Manchurian Firms in Sounder Financial Condition

Firms throughout North Manchuria are generally in sounder financial condition than earlier in the present crisis. Numerous business failures occurring during 1930 eliminated many of the unstable firms, and trading is now conducted chiefly on a cash basis, with a minimum of overhead. Interest rates continue high, and loans are difficult to obtain without proper security.

Good Crop Prospects Throughout Manchuria

Crop reports indicate a normal harvest throughout Manchuria, estimated to net a total grain tonnage of approximately 1 per cent higher than last year. Normal increases are expected in practically all grains except wheat, on which reports widely disagree. Chinese sources indicate a wheat production 46 per cent higher than last year, whereas railway reports estimate increases ranging from only 10 to 30 per cent. This abnormal wheat increase is accounted for by last year's poor market for soya beans and kaoliang. Farmers in Heilungkiang Province have been officially urged to plant wheat, and Chinese reports indicate a wheat increase of 71 per cent in that Province. Averaging all reports, it is believed that wheat production in Manchuria will be 30 per cent higher than last year. Heavy rains in some sections and insect pests in others have affected crops in a few small areas.

Numerous Railways Show Profits

Further progress was attained this year in coordinating operations of the three railway systems in Manchuria, including the handling of through freight cargoes. Arrangements also were concluded between the Chinese Eastern Railway and the South Manchuria Railway for the expeditious shipment of fresh fruit cargoes from Dairen to Harbin. Among the Chinese Government railways the Peiping--Liaoning, the Shenyang--Hailung, and the Hulan--Hailun branches have shown increased profits, while the Kirin--Tunhwa, the Kirin--Changchun, and the Kirin--Hailung suffered losses, due primarily to a decline in timber shipments from the Tunhwa forest region.

Based on earnings for the first six months, revenues for the year on the Peiping--Liaoning branch are expected to reach 40,000,000 silver dollars, an increase of 10 per cent over the amount last year. Shenyang--Hailung receipts during the first half-year totaled 5,500,000 silver dollars. an increase over the 1,300,000 silver dollars obtained in the corresponding 1930 period. The Hulan-Hailun line showed considerable profit during 1929, but is now reported meeting with heavy reductions in receipts because of the low price of grains and the necessity of farmers reverting to the use of carts to avoid rail tariffs. Much of this cargo formerly hauled by rail also has been diverted to Sungari River boats.

Railroad Construction Activities

New construction is progressing slowly on the Tsitsihar-Heiho and the Taonan-Solun railway branches. Owing to the lack of funds, practically no equipment or material of foreign orgin has been purchased thus far this year for either of these lines. Construction on the Tsitsihar--Koshan branch has depended upon funds received from profits of the Hulan-Hailun branch and while the latter line showed profits of several million dollars in 1929, it is now earning only sufficient to care for its own improvements and extensions. Approximately 2,750,000 silver dollars thus far have been expended on construction of the Taonan Solun Railway, with about 110 kilometers of rails laid, all second-hand rails purchased locally. This railway is now operating over most of the route thus far completed with equipment on rental from the Peiping-Liaoning branch. The Shenyang--Hailung line plans to purchase new heavy rails for its entire length, making use of the old rails in the construction of sidings and a branch line. Several new steel bridges have been completed on the Ssupingkai--Taonan branch, despite the fact that profits were low and outstanding loans were increased to cover this additional expense.

* This article was written before the Japanese invasion, but it is none the less valuable—in fact all the more interesting because of that fact.

The Chinese Language in Fifty Ten-Minute Lessons !

BY PROF. W. A. SCHARFFENBERG

Lesson No. XLV

A GRADED COURSE

The Home Study Institute has attempted to build up a five year course of study in the Chinese language in harmony with the principle of gradation. By gradation we mean that the vocabulary and other materials have been prepared and arranged in such an order as to assure the student passing gradually from the known to the unknown, by easy stages. Each step in the process serves as a stepping stone or preparation for the next stage of the work. Gradation implies an arrangement of materials in the order of their importance or usefulness. The most important or frequently used words are thus placed in the first part of the course. Each succeeding word, although of importance and usefulness, is not quite as important and useful as the preceding words. It is this principle that the Home Study Institute has endeavored to adhere to in preparing its five year course of study in the Chinese language.

During the first year the student is introduced to 4,000 words, terms, phrases, expressions and proverbs. The 4,000 most frequently used terms are placed in the first year course. In the second year he is introduced to an additional 4,000 terms. They are all important and useful expressions, but not as important as the vocabulary acquired in the first year. During the third, fourth, and fifth years the vocabulary range is increased at the rate of 4,000 new expressions each year.

It must be remembered that these terms are presented to the student orally and not in their written form. The ear and not the eye is the medium through which all new expressions are acquired. Those who feel that this method is difficult are under the impression that we hear with our eyes. It is impossible to pronounce a word correctly if it has not been heard. The student should have heard the word a number of times before he attempts to reproduce it. Effort should then be made to reproduce the word and through intensive repetition he will, in time, be able to produce the correct pronounciation and gradually will learn to use the new word in appropriate sentences. Every new word will assist the student in better understanding the vocabulary formerly acquired. Thus his vocabulary range is constantly increasing. The course of study prepared by the Home Study Institute assures you a systematic, progressive and gradated course.

CHARACTER STUDY

Character No. 221 (能2)

To be able to, ability, competent, talent, a bear.

Pronounced nĕn.

This character represents the great big brown bear. The character has been explained by some as follows: 厶 the head of the bear, 月 the body of the bear, and 匕 the two paws of the bear. It is still used to represent bear, but more frequently in the sense of to be able to, physicial ability, talent, competent, ability.

Character No. 222 (彀4)

Full, enough, to draw a bow to the full.

Pronounced (I.P.S.) kĕV (R.) kou. It is said that this character represents an archer who draws his bow to the full in order to shoot. Hence the idea of full, or enough. Others have maintained that the character represents the striking of something that was hollow, as a drum. It is now used to express the idea of enough or full.

Character No. 223 (報4)

To announce, to recompense, a newspaper, To report to, to declare

Pronounced (I.P.S.) paV (R.) pao. The character 報 represents a criminal that has committed some crime, and a hand that is holding a seal ready to stamp the order for his punishment. From this the idea of announce has been obtained, as it is the business of the official in charge to announce the decision of the officials.

Character No. 224 (信4)

To believe, truth, sincerity, confidence, To trust to, to entrust, a letter.

Pronounced (I.P.S.) sin (R.) hsin. An interesting character. On the left you have a man, and on the right his word. Certainly a man who stands by his word is a man who is sincere, can be trusted, begets confidence and can be believed in. This character is also used to represent a letter for in ancient times letters were entrusted to only reliable carriers.

Character No. 225 (封1)

To seal up, to blockade, to stamp, an envelope.

Pronounced fĕn.

There are various explanations given for this character. On the left are two heaps of ground and on the right an inch representing a measuring rod. Hence the idea of to seal, blockade, or close up as an envelope. The character is used most frequently as a classifer. It will be found before certain articles, such as envelopes, dispatches, and anything that is as a rule sealed, as an envelope generally is.

VOCABULARY LIST

721. 能人 — A capable man.
722. 能力 — Physical strength.
723. 能不能 — Able or not able to.
724. 不能 — Not able, cannot.
725. 能彀 — Able to.
726. 不能彀 — Unable to.
727. 彀了 — Enough, sufficient.
728. 不彀 — Not enough.
729. 報告 — To announce.
730. 報應 — To recompense, to requite.
731. 報客 — To announce a visitor.
632. 報人 — A messenger.
733. 回報 — A reply.
734. 報名 — To register or matriculate.
735. 報明 — To declare.
736. 信心 — Faith, belief,
737. 報信 — To announce, to tell news.
738. 一封信 — A letter.
739. 快信 — Special delivery.

SENTENCE WORK

475. 今年的學生很多 — There are many students this year.
476. 報名的有多少 — How many have matriculated?
477. 我聽見有五百多 — I have heard that there are over 500.
478. 有人來 — There is a man coming.
479. 是甚麼人 — Who is he?
480. 是一個送信的 — A mail man.
481. 他有一封快信 — He has special delivery letter.
482. 爲甚麼人 — For whom?
483. 爲你 — For you.
484. 請你快快的報告 — Please announce immediately.
485. 報告甚麼 — What shall we announce?
486. 學生可以回家 — The students may return home.
487. 不能這樣報告 — We cannot announce that.
488. 他們不要回家 — They do not want to return home.
489. 不能不回家 — But they must return home.
490. 爲甚麼 — Why?
491. 因爲明天開戰 — Because war will break out tomorrow.
492. 好好我們就回家 — Very well, we will return home immediately.

READING LESSON No. XX

念 課

第二十課 識字 (下)

識字的人有一些好處 一是能彀念書 二是能彀寫信 三是能彀看報紙 念書可以得着很多的本事 能寫信可以得着很多的好朋友 能看報紙可以知道處處地方的事 也可以曉得各國的法子 還可以得着很多的見識 所以這樣看起來 在世界上識字的人 好處很多 但是要能識字 第一件事就是念書 所以要快快報名進學堂 後來自然能彀識字 自然可以看報紙 也能寫信的

These simple lessons in the Chinese written and spoken language, the first of which appeared in *The China Weekly Review* on January 17, will appear throughout 1931. Persons interested in a more intensive study in class work or by correspondence are requested to communicate with Prof, Scharffenberg, are THE HOME STUDY INSTITUTE, No. 25 Ningkuo Road, Shanghai.

China's Responsibility in Connection with the Anti-Japanese Boycott

BY T. C. WANG (王顯湘)

THERE has been lately much controversy over the question as to whether the National Government is responsible under Interational Law for the consequences of the anti-Japanese economic boycott as it is now carried on by its nationals. While sympathizing with China in her present acute national crisis, the preponderance of views among foreign critics seems to show a strong disapproval of the so-called boycott. Though admitting the full freedom of an individual to withhold patronage from the goods of a particular country, they condemn the organized boycott, as it is now practiced in China, as unlawful and without justification, and thus accuse the Chinese Government of failure to discharge one of the "elementary" obligations of a sovereign state, namely, the maintenance of law and order and the punishment of crimes. Some of them even go so far as to contend that the boycott is "tantamount to an act of war" and constitutes. therefore in itself an ample justification for the military atrocities perpetrated by the Japanese troops in Manchuria. It is therefore interesting to examine how far such contentions are warranted and how far the Chinese Government can be held responsible for the consequences of the boycott.

The Principle of State Responsibility

It is a well-recognized principle of International Law that a State may incur responsibility under International Law either directly or indirectly: it is directly responsible when injuries are caused to the nationals or the government of another State by its own agents—the acts of such agents being technically know as State acts; it is indirectly responsible when it has failed to use due diligence in the prevention of unlawful acts injurious to the nationals of another State done by private individuals within its jurisdiction, or when it is guilty of "denial of justice" by failing or refusing to give redress to the injured parties. In other words, a State is responsible for injuries done by private individuals only when (1) such injurious acts are unlawful and without justification, and (2) it has failed to use due diligence in preventing such injuries or is guilty of what is called "denial of justice."

Does the Boycott Constitute a State Act?

That the National Government is not directly responsible for the consequences of the anti-Japanese boycott, there can not be the slightest doubt. No State agents or public functionaries have been involved or taken any active part in the boycott. The Government has, in fact, issued an order strictly prohibiting public functionaries from taking any part in the people's patriotic movements, including the boycott. It has however been charged that members of the Kuomintang have directly incited and participated in the boycott and that since under the present system of Party dictatorship, the Kuomintang must be identified with the Government: the latter must assume responsibility for the consequences of the boycott. The absurdity of such a contention is indeed too obvious to require explanation.

Whether the allegation that the Kuomintang members are inciting and directing the boycott movement is borne out by fact has yet to be proved. Even granting that auch an allegation were founded on fact, it is obviously illogical and fallacious to identify the acts of individual Kuomintang members with the acts of State agents, for which alone the Government can be held directly responsible. The Kuomintang is merely a Party which happens to have seized the reins of government in the country. While it is to be admitted that the position of a Kuomintang member is essentially different from that of the member of a Party, say, in Great Britain or France,—where the system of dictatorship by one Party does not prevail, the fact remains that he is an unofficial member of a Party, and not the paid agent or functionary of the State. His status is, at best, analogous to that of a Communist member in Soviet Russia or a Fascist member in Italy. It is obviously ludicrous to contend that the bare fact that an act is sponsored or participated in by individual communist or fascist members has the effect of clothing it with the character of the State act of, say Russia or Italy. The contention that the National Government must assume direct responsiblity for the boycott merely because some Kuomintang members, acting in their individual capacity, have taken part in it, is at once peurile and absurd and may thus be dismissed without further discussion.

Indirect Responsiblity

It now becomes necessary to examine whether the Chinese Government, if not directly responsible, has iucurred indirect responsiblity. There are two aspects of this question which have to be considered: (1) Where direct injury is caused to Japanese nationals through the seizure and confiscation of goods owned by such nationals, and (2) where the goods seized are owned by Chinese nationals. Under the second aspect of the question. it will be necessary to examine whether or not the boycott as it is now practiced constitutes an offence under the Chinese Law, for if it does, the Chinese Government will lay itself open to the criticism of failure to uphold its own laws as well as to prevent acts indirectly injurious to the nationals of another State carried on within its jurisdiction.

Where Direct Injury is Caused to Japanese Nationals

Let us first consider the first aspect of the question, that is, when direct injury is caused to Japanese nationals through the seizure or confiscation of goods owned by them. There is no difference of opinion that where goods seized or confiscated are owned by Japanese nationals, such seizure or confiscation constitutes an offence under the Chinese Law, which it is the duty of the Government to prevent and, where such offence has already been committeed, to provide adequate redress. It is however to be pointed out that in such cases, diplomatic interposition will not be in order unless and until the injured parties have exhausted all means of redress provided by the Chinese Law.

In this connection, it may be noted that it is one of the bye-laws of the local anti-Japanese Association that goods owned by Japanese nationals should not be seized, and that where such seizure has been made by mistake, they should be immediately returned to the rightful owner, upon the ownership being established. Arrangements are also reported to have been made by the local Authorities to prevent such seizures. The fact that there have been so few instances of such misseizures bears testimony to the effectiveness of the measures which have been taken by the Chinese Authorities. There has been so far no instance in which the aid of the Chinese Court has been invoked in connection with the seizure of Japanese-owned goods. The question whether the Chinese Government has been guilty of "denial of justice" therefore does not arise. Thus, so far as Japanese nationals are directly involved, the Chinese Government seems also to have fulfilled its obligations.

Justification on the Ground of Consent

The question how far the boycott—involving as it does such methods as seizure, confiscation, fines, detention, parading, pillorying and detention,—is lawful under the Chinese Law is somewhat complicated.

We may state, at the outset, without fear of being controverted, that boycott pure and simple,—consisting merely in the refusal on the part of individuals to buy Japanese goods,—is absolutely lawful. That it is one of the inherent and inborn rights of man to buy only what he chooses, is a postulate of the natural law the validity of which no one can successfully deny.

The question of the legality of such methods as are now employed in enforcing the boycott, is however not so simple. Before entering upon this rather complicated question, we will do well to recapitulate briefly some of the outstanding features of the boycott as it is now practiced in this country.

To ensure the effective enforcement of the boycott, an anti-Japanese association is usually formed jointly by the various civic organizations,including chambers of commerce, guilds etc. This association, which receives its mandate from its various constituent members, is entrusted with the practical application of the boycott. A system of search, or picketing, is usually instituted and carried out. Japanese goods, which have not been duly registered, or were bought after a certain specified date, are usually seized or confiscated. In some cases, a fine is imposed on the so-called "guilty merchant"; there are also instances in which such guilty merchant is paraded on the street, pilloried in a public place or detained. So far, there have been no instances of the infliction of corporal torture or of summary execution as "punishments" for the "guilty

merchants". Funds accruing from fines and confiscations are jointly owned by the community and are to be applied for the promotion of domestic industries and the carrying out of the boycott. Officers of the association are elected or appointed by the various constituent organizations, to which they are responsible and accountable.

Are the Methods Justifiable?

The outstanding facts having thus been described, we are now in a position to examine the question how far the activites of the anti-Japanese Association are lawful and justifiable. This question may be conveniently analyzed in its two aspects; (1) Where members of the association only are involved, and (2) where non-members are involved.

It is hardly necessary to point out that what one individual can do lawfully, may be done by a combination of individuals. The right of an individual to carry on the boycott having already been established, there can be no question of the essential legality of an association formed for the purpose of furthering that common object. The issue is thus narrowed down to this: how far are the methods employed in enforcing this boycott justifiable and lawful?

In the first place, let us examine whether or not the actions of the association, as directed to its own members, constitute offences under the Chinese Law, which the Government Authorities are bound to prevent and punish. It is not to be denied that under ordinary circumstances, such actions, taken by themselves, amount to the technical crimes of larceny, or false imprisonment under the criminal code.

Article 34 of the Code provides however that acts done in accordance with law and ordinance or in the carrying on of lawful occupations are not punishable. While the language of this provision is rather vague, it is generally agreed that by virtue of this provision, acts which would otherwise constitute crimes are not punishable, if done with the consent of the parties. For acts based upon previous agreement and done with the consent of the party are justifiable and lawful. It has however been held that consent is not a good defense in crimes involving the infliction of corporal injuries or the destruction of life. Thus, the Criminal Code expressly provides, by Articles 290 and 299, that such acts are punishable notwithstanding the consent of the party.

Now, the anti-Japanese association is formed through the free and voluntary agreement of the various constituent organization and members. All rules and bye-laws of the association are enacted by and with the consent of such members. The various disciplinary measures, such as fines, seizure, confiscation, parading etc., are based upon the voluntary agreement and consent of the members of the association. It is thus obvious that such disciplinary measures, when directed against and imposed upon members of the association, amount to acts done with the consent of the parties. It is therefore submitted that as far as the members of the association are concerned. the methods employed in enforcing the boycott,—including even the parading, pillorying and detention—are, *in so far as they do not constitute at the same time offences against public order or exceed the bounds of necessity*, justifiable and lawful under the Chinese Law and are therefore acts which the Government is under no obligation to prevent or punish.

The Element of Coercion

In this connection, it may be contended that some of the members of the association did not join it of their own free will but were rather coerced into the association by means of threat, duress or other unlawful means. It is further contended that as such associations must be based upon the free and untrammeled choice of the members, the use of coercive measures has vitiated the apparently voluntary agreement of the members. That this allegation is unfounded, we have not the slightest doubt. In fact, it is worthy of note that the present boycott is sponsored not by Party members, nor by so-called "professional agitators," as has been alleged, but by the merchants and the people themselves. As a matter of fact, the search of goods in the various shops is carried out, not by the agents of the anti-Japanese association, but by the members of the respective guilds themselves. Any observant customer must have noticed placards bearing Chinese characters, meaning "Examined," posted up in prominent places in the various shops. Such placards are signed by the respective guilds concerned, In spite of all this, it is not to be denied that there are some merchants who have joined, not indeed as a result of threat or any direct measure of coercion, but out of fear of social ostracism and repudiation by their fellow-country men. The fact that they have not the courage to act according to their own convictions and rely upon the protection of the Law is no reason why they should not be made to accept the consequences of their own cowardice. Many of the so-called "guilty merchants," who have elicited undeserving smypathy from foreign friends for the discsplinary measures to which they have been subjected, belong to this category. There can not be the slightest doubt that they are voluntary members of the associatoin. It is even possible that they were particularly vociferous in their professions of patriotism, as such cowards and hypocrites usually are. That such black sheep in the flock should be made to suffer the consequences of their own hypocrisy and cowardice is, it is submitted, only fair and reasonable.

Next, we have to consider how far the activities of the anti-Japanese boycott association, when directed against non-members of the Association, are justifiable and lawful. While it is to be admitted that the Association may lawfully try, by advice and peaceful persuasion, to induce non-members to join in the boycott, they have certainly no right to impose their will upon others by means of threat or coercion. Much less have they the right to seize, or confiscate the property of persons who are not members of the association or subject such persons to the disciplinary measures which the association has provided for its own members. Such acts, being without the justification of consent or previous voluntary agreement, constitute offences under the Criminal Code, for which the actors may be arrested and prosecuted.

In this connection, it must be noted however that practically every Chinese citizen in the community has given his voluntary consent to the organization of the association, the joint conference which gave birth to this association being participated in by practically all people's organizations representing persons in every walk of the life. Thus, instances in which non-members were made victims of the disciplinary measures of the boycott associations are, to say the least, rare and isolated.

Finally, it may be observed that while disciplinary measures of the association are justifiable on the gound of consent, they are none the less cognizable under the Chinese Law, if they constitute at the same time offences against public order provided for by the Criminal Code. This question depends however upon the circumstances in individual cases, and no general principle can be laid down. Suffice it to say that the methods employed by the agents of the association seem on the whole to be peaceful and free from violence.

Conclusion

In conclusion, it may be useful to recapitulate the various conclusions which have been drawn in the course of the above brief and necessarily cursory survey of the boycott question. In the first place, it has been attempted to show that a State is responsible only in cases: firstly where acts causing injury to another State have been done by its own agents, in which case the responsiblity is direct, and secondly, when it has failed to use due diligence to prevent injuries done by private individuals or is guilty of denial of justice by denying the injured parties the proper measure of redress. We have seen that the boycott being carried on by private individuals and not by State, agents, the National Government can have no direct responsibility.

Secondly, it has been attempted to show that while responsibility will attach if the Government fails to prevent direct injury being caused to Japanese nationals, the efforts of the various local authorities have so far proved effective in preventing such direct injuries.

It has also been pointed out that if the activites of the anti-Japanese association constitute offences cognizable by the Court and if the Government fails to prevent and suppress such activites, it would be guilty of failure to uphold law and order. It has been shown however that such activites, when directed to members of the association only, are justifiable and lawful, and that the boycott being almost unanimously sponsored by the people there have been few instances of non-members being subjected to the disciplinary measures of the association,—such cases, had they occurred, would have constituted criminal offences.

It follows, from the above, therefore that the National Government can be held neither directly nor indrectly responsible for the anti-Japanese boycott as it is now practiced in this country.

Shanghai, Nov. 14, 1931.

The Peace and Unification Movement

BY PAUL K. WHANG (汪仲芳)

ANY one who has watched closely the development of the preliminary conference between the Nanking and Canton governments for the past few weeks, should not belittle the part played by the public in exerting its influence upon the conference. It is true that to attribute all the success of the conference to the public agitations savors of exaggeration, but its share in prompting the peace envoys to find a way out of the impasse can not be ignored. We have no mind to disguise the fact that during the first week of November the outlook for peace was very dark and the disruption of the conference was only a matter of time. Only after much popular agitation, the once hopeless situation has taken on a much more hopeful aspect, and a formula acceptable to both factions was worked out at the seventh session on Nov. 7. It is of interest to recall the public agitations which occurred in that eventful week, which will possibly go down in Chinese history as the most sacred page, if "this shall be the beginning and foundation of a forever unified China", as proclaimed by the Central Kuomintang at Nanking on Nov. 11.

Before the opening of the seventh session of the preliminary peace conference on Nov. 7, the Chinese people, intelligentsia in particular, became very anxious as they noted the slow progress of the peace conference, and their anxiety was all the more accentuated by its coming into a nearly broken state after six previous sessions. Firmly convinced as they were that the salvation of the country depended on unification, they could no longer remain patient and impassive. As an innovation to stir up the public sentiment as well as to bring conscience to the peace delegates, Prof. Wong Chi-zee, the 50-year old dean of the Engineering College of Peiyang University, went on a hunger strike on Nov. 1, and stated in his letter to his friends that he was grieved at the fate of the country and that he would go foodless only after the country was definitely united. On Nov. 4, he was, as reported in the Chinese press, in a critical condition, and had to be removed to the hospital for treatment. Prof. Wang's example was soon taken up by his students, many of whom, as we have been told, decided to share the same fate as their teacher's. Inspired by those notable examples, the students of Peiping and Tientsin send lengthy appeals of unification and peace to the high officials of the Nanking and Canton governments. Not satisfied with that, they came down en masse to Nanking and Shanghai to submit their petitions in person. Fung Yung, the President of Fung Yung University, who had just been released by the Japanese militarists in Manchuria, led more than 600 students of the Northeastern provinces to Shanghai. A total of 353 students from the Engineering College of Peiping University arrived at Nanking on Nov. 8. A batch of about 460 students of the Nankai University under the leadership of Dr. Chang Po-ling, president of the University, came down from Tientsin and reached the Capital on Nov. 9. They have been all on a pilgrimage to persuade the high officials at Nanking and the Canton peace makers at Shanghai to consider first and foremost the fate of the country in face of the Japanese aggression.

The Desire for Unification

Here at Shanghai, the site of the preliminary peace conference, Dr. C. C. Wu's residence where the conference was held, was flocked by the representatives of various local public bodies. On Nov. 5, about 600 teachers of Shanghai high schools issued a circular telegram declaring that they wanted nothing short of complete unification. On the same date, six delegates of the Shanghai Bankers' Association called on the Nanking and Canton peace makers and persuaded them to sacrifice all personal differences for the sake of the country. They told the delegates, "If the disruption of the conference is inevitable, they should make public the point of controversy and submit the case to a third party for arbitration." On Nov. 6, more than one hundred persons representing the Students' Anti-Japanese and National Salvation Associations of thirteen provinces, Shanghai labor unions of different trades, and nine colleges of this city, went to Dr. C. C. Wu's residence and were jointly received by Messrs. Wang Ching-wei and Tsai Yuen pei. The students' representatives told the peace delegates that in case of the disruption of the conference, they would issue a circular telegram asking the students throughout the country to go on strike, that any one who dared to block peace and unification would be considered as their common enemy, and that by all means unification must be brought into reality before Nov. 12. The labor union men requested that the peace delegates, in spite of their difficulties, should continue to try to find at solution of the problem of unification. On behalf of the local nine colleges, Dr. Herman Liu, the president of Shanghai University, with choked voice and tears in his eyes, made a very emotional appeal, when he said, "The feeling of students has been already aroused to the high pitch in face of the Japanese invasion. The peace conference up to the present moment has not found out the solution to bring the country into unification. We, teachers, are at our wit's end to lead our students, who are crying over the fate of the country." Dr. Liu's appeal was followed by some interesting remarks by Sun Chun-zee, the dean of Shanghai Law School, who was reported as saying that it was a pity to have the peace conference held in the Settlement, in which even Wu Pei-fu, the erstwhile military leader, refused to take refuge upon his defeat.

"Wait and See"

A week of public agitations for unification and peace somewhat brightened the dark outlook of the situation, when on Nov. 7, at the seventh session of the peace conference, the peace delegates eventually worked out a formula, which is: On Nov. 12, the Fourth National Party Congress will be separately held in Nanking and Canton to announce the unification of the Party for the election of a new Central Executive and Central Supervisory committees which will immediateiy meet in Nanking for the purpose of producing a new National government and carrying out all other decisions reached at the conferences in both Nanking and Canton. Thus on Nov. 12, the birthday anniversary of Dr. Sun Yat-sen, the Fourth Congress of the Kuomintang opened in Nanking, which was attended by 400 delegates or various provincial and special party headquarters from all over the country. The principal address was given by President Chiang, in which he declared that the Congress had two important missions to perform: First, to devise means to resist external aggression, and, secondly, to devise means for the unification of the country, The meeting at Canton, which was originally scheduled to be opened on the same date as that of the Nanking meeting, was announced to be held on Nov. 16, owing to the delayed departure of three Canton peace envoys from Shanghai. It has been reported that more than 600 delegates have already registered in Canton. A further understanding which reassures a United China was reached at a brief conference held by Messrs. Chang Chi and Chen Ming-shu with Wang Ching-wei on Nov. 13, when Messrs. Chang and Chen, the Nanking peace envoys, came down to Shanghai from Nanking to report to Mr. Wang the proceedings of the opening session of the Fourth National Congress at Nanking. Thus far everything is going on smoothly. Pending the convocation of the twin meeting at Nanking, we have to follow the Asquithian injunction to "wait and see".

While we rejoice at the successful conclusion of the prolonged peace conference, we, nevertheless, can not be so optimistic as to say that a little sunshine has driven away all the dark clouds. The major problem pertaining to President Chiang's status which has kept Nanking and Canton from rapprochement in spite of discussions of seven long sessions of the coference has remained unsolved, and as reported, it will be left to the deliberation of the coming twin meeting. So long as Canton stands firm on its former premises, the unification will ultimately become a farce. We doubt very much if the coming "twin" meeting can successfully patch up all the differences of both sides and produce a new National government. It is true that the storm has temporarily subsided, but the political horizon is far from being clear. While we wish God-speed to the sailors on the ship of state for an early reaching of their scheduled destination, who can tell that a new storm will not bring it altogether to the bottom of the sea?

The Students Are Defiant

In the meantime, the public agitations have not been slackened. Although the people hitherto have confined their agitations to pacific means, they are ready to display their big sticks when they find that these pacific means can not bring the high officials of the respective governments to their senses. The students have already declared, "No unification, no classes." The bankers have been quoted as saying, "No unification, no loans," while the merchants will not hesitate to follow by declaring "No unification, no taxes." The time is coming when the people with their big sticks in their hands will cast the decisive vote as to what government they want. The politicians must sink their differences to conform to the public will, or they will be ousted by the people from whatever positions they occupy. The occasion has been provided to test the effectiveness of the public sentiment of the Chinese people, in which the unification of China chiefly lies.

Shanghai, November 16, 1931.

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"United Press" Says American Newspapers Support Japan

A *United Press* telegram from New York November 14 stated that within the past fortnight American newspaper editorial opinion, which originally almost overwhelmingly supported China in her controversy with Japan, has swung to the support of the Japanese. With the exception of the New York *World-Telegram*, the entire New York press is now supporting Japan. The American press editorials no longer are commenting on "Japanese aggression," as they were but a few days ago. Chinese sources allege that Japanese propaganda has effectively diverted the attention of the American press from Japanese military activities on Chinese soil to alleged treaty violations by China.

An editorial published by the New York *Herald Tribune*, stalwart Republican and administration newspaper, vigorously defends Japan. "The policy to which Japan has been committed by her military operations in Manchuria has been the inevitable reaction to the Chinese policy of treaty denunciation," the *Herald-Tribune* asserts. The newspaper accuses China of "treaty sabotage," and it declares that China's response to a sympathetic international attitude has been exasperating.

The New York *Evening Post*, another Republican and staunch administration organ, praises Japan for keeping the peace and preserving the "open door" in Manchuria while the rest of China has been torn by war and has been overtaxed. The *Post* frankly declares that the League of Nations is mistaken in its efforts to settle the Sino-Japanese conflict. "It is essential to remember that what we call China has not suddenly become any more of an entity and any more of a united, compactly organized country than it has been for many years," declares the New York *Evening Post*.

Commenting upon the fact that General Charles Gates Dawes, the United States Ambassador to London who is now in Paris, will not participate in the discussions of the Council of the League of Nations on the Sino-Japanese conflict, the *Post's* editorial hails the withdrawal of the United States from the League after the participation in the last session of the Council of Prentiss Gilbert, the American Consul General in Geneva. "Mr. Gilbert participated at Geneva over the protest of Japan, the one power we wish to conciliate," the *Post* says in praising the decision of Ambassador Dawes not to participate in the Paris deliberations Nov. 16.

The *New York Times*, influential independent morning newspaper with Democratic leanings, supports Japan in her demand for direct diplomatic negotiations with China over the Manchurian trouble. The *Times* requests the League of Nations not to be in too much of a hurry to settle the Sino-Japanese controversy. Chinese sources declare that the *Times* conspicuously permits its Tokyo correspondent to express extremely pro-Japanese opinion.

Japanese Use Boxer Protocol to Get Chinese Troops Away from Tientsin

Advices from Tientsin at the beginning of the week were to the effect that conditions at the northern port had quietened down, but as the situation for the future was uncertain and as business conditions for the Japanese there are exceedingly bad, upwards of 500 Japanese (including women and children) and 70 Koreans departed on three Japanese steamers from Tientsin Nov. 15 for Japan. There are still about five thousand Japanese in Tientsin, not counting troops. The Chinese have complied with the Japanese demand that all Chinese forces should withdraw 20 li (7 miles from Tientsin). In making this demand the Japanese invoked one of the provisions of the Boxer Protocol, which had long since not been observed. One of the incidents recently was the discovery of a cache of several machine guns manned by members of the Pao An Tu Corps in the area just outside the Japanese Concession. The guns were stated to be pointed at the Japanese Concession. The incident was considered of sufficient importance to have the Mayor of Tientsin and other Chinese officials call on the Japanese Consul at Tientsin and offer their apologies.

China's Stand on Manchuria

BY CHIEN HUNG

THAT the present crisis in Manchuria is not merely a "local incident" as the Japanese choose to label it, nor a matter involving China and Japan alone, but a problem concerning the world as a whole is obvious to any one who has an international perspective of the situation. With the crisis arising from the conflict of interests of China and Japan, it would, if it were not solved in time, imperil the world peace and threaten the very existence of human civilization.

Despite statements to the contrary, it is as clear as daylight that Japan is aiming at the ultimate annexation of Manchuria as they formerly did with respect to Korea, Liuchiu, and Formosa. That her recent expedition into Manchuria is a deliberate step in her continental policy is too obvious to need any comment. All international agreements are merely scraps of paper to her. She recognizes nothing except her own right to empire. In her eyes all other things disappear before this one supreme right.

Meanwhile, China has never yielded on this point: Manchuria is Chinese territory, 100 per cent Chinese territory. It has been such since time immemorial, and it shall remain as such for ever. If Japan occupies that portion of China, she will have to exterminate the Chinese people to the last man before her dream of annexing Manchuria can ever take form. Therefore should Japan continue to proceed on her imperialistic course, a conflict is inevitable.

The Volcano of the Far East

The world knows that Manchuria is the volcano of the Far East, and that the situation there may at any time lead to a war. The peace of the world may be turned into an illusion at any time over the Manchurian Question. But it is a trait of human nature to let things go until war actually takes place.

In the interest of world peace in general and peace in the Far East in particular, China should take this opportunity to push for a fundamental solution of the Manchurian Question, when the eyes of the world are centered on that volcanic spot in the Pacific Basin. On the part of Japan, she "must give up the idea of being the Ruler of the Pacific, and accept that of being the equal among equals, with a view to sharing with others whatever the Pacific has to offer to the building up of human life."

Besides insisting upon the immediate evacuation of the Japanese troops and an indemnity for Chinese lives lost and property damaged as a result of the Japanese invasion, China should strongly demand that the Kwantung leasehold, including Port Arthur and Talienwan, should be restored to China without further delay, and that China should be allowed to buy back the South Manchuria Railway according to the original agreements relating to it. Pending the consummation of the repurchase, China should insist on the reorganization of the South Manchuria Railway Company in such a way as to bring it under Chinese control and to put it on a strictly and purely commercial basis. As to the railway settlements, they should be immediately restored to China in view of their lack of treaty basis. Finally, the railway guards along the line should be withdrawn to Japan forthwith and forever. Besides, having no treaty basis for their further stationing there, their presence serves to start another world conflagration, of which the present crisis threatens to be the fuse.

Leased Territories a Menace

Port Arthur and Talienwan, or the Kwantung Leased Territory, were originally leased by China to Russia during the general scramble for ports initiated by Germany. The leasehold began in 1898 for a period of twenty-five years. After the Russo-Japanese War of 1903, these territories were transferred by Russia to Japan with the consent of China for the remainder of the term, that is, to the year 1923. In 1915, when the European Powers were busily engaged in the War, Japan struck the fatal blow by presenting the notorious Twenty-One Demands to the Chinese Government, which only exercised a *de facto* power then. One of the articles extended the original term to ninty-nine years, that is, to the year 1997. It must be remembered, however, that these Twenty-One Demands by which Japan aspires to compromise China's sovereignty, had never been ratified by the Chinese parliament, and their validity has been challenged on the basis of equality and justice by the Chinese people and Government ever since. Two wars have already been fought over the question of the leases, and on each occasion, Chinese neutrality was seriously compromised. The leasehold not only serves as a base of operation against Chinese rights, but also constitute a constant menace to the security of the Chinese nation. Therefore, China should demand immediate rendition of these leased territories.

In addition to the leased territories, Japan has been carrying out steadily her program of exploitation in Manchuria for the last twenty-five years through the South Manchuria Railway. That the railway company is more than a commercial concern is an open secret to all. Suffice to say that it is modelled after the East India Company and its activies extend far beyond railway traffic.

As it is, the South Manchuria Company is a Japanese joint-stock company operating two lines, the Dairen-Changchun line and the Antung-Mukden line. It has a capital of 440,000,000 yen, one half of which is owned by the Japanese Government in the form of railways and coal mines, while the remaining half is owned by a small group of Japanese capitalists. It is managed by a president and a vice-president both appointed by the Japanese government with Imperial sanction, four or five directors appointed by the government from shareholders of certain standing, and three to five supervisors elected by the general shareholders. The Company is further placed under the supervision of the Governor of the Kwantung Leased Territory.

The activities of the company cover a wide field. In the first place, it operates railways, factories, harbor works, mines, iron-foundries, shipping, etc. Secondly, it acts as the financier to a large number of private Japanese enterprises in Manchuria, and from time to time supplies loans to the Chinese government for the construction of railways which Japan would like to see developed. Thirdly, the Company maintains municipal administration, other than police, of the areas it reserves for trade and residence, that is railway settlements.

The Company is operating two railways in Manchuria, namely, the Dairen-Changchun line and the Antung-Mukden line, together with their respective branches. The Dairen-Changchun line was originally the principal section of the South Manchuria Branch of the Chinese Eastern Railway transferred to Japan by Russia with the consent of China after the Russo-Japanese War. The Antung-Mukden line was first built by Japan for military purposes during the said war, and reconstructed thereafter with the permission of China for ordinary transportation purposes.

The S. M. R. Contract

As a fundamental solution of the railway question in Manchuria, China should be allowed to repurchase the South Manchuria Railway with all its branches and accessory businesses in accordance with the original agreements relating to it. That China should have the right to buy back the lines is provided in Article XII of the 1896 contract relating to the Dairen-Changchun line. The article reads:

"The Chinese Government transfers to the Company (Chinese Eastern Railway Company) the complete and exclusive right to operate the line on its own account and risk, so that the Chinese Government will in no case be responsible for any deficit whatsoever of the Company, during the time alloted for the work and thereafter for a further eighty years from the day on which the line is finished and traffic is in operation. This period having elapsed, the line with all its appurtenances, will pass free of charge to the Chinese Government.

"At the expiration of thirty-six years from the day on which the entire line is finished and traffic is in operation, the Chinese Government will have the right to buy back this line upon repaying in full all the capital involved, as well as all the debts contracted for this line, plus accrued interest.

"If—in case the profit realized exceeds the dividends allowed to the shareholders—a part of such capital is repaid, that part will be deducted from the price of repurchase. In no case may the Chinese Government enter into possession of this line before the appropriats sum is deposited in the Russian State Bank."

Provisions relating to the repurchase of the Antung-Mukden line are embodied in the Additional Article VI of the Peking Treaty of 1905. The Article reads:

"At the expiration of that term (fifteen years from the date of the completion of the improvement of the line), the said railway shall be sold to China at a price to be determined by appraisement of all its properties by a foreign expert who will be selected by both parties."

Thus, it is very obvious from the foregoing provisions that China has the right to buy back these two lines. On basis of these provisions, China should demand that she

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be allowed to buy back these two lines, and that pending the consummation of the process, the following steps should be taken:

1. Reorganization of the Railway Company with the object of bringing it under the control of Chinese and putting it on a purely commercial basis.
2. Rendition of the railway settlements to the Chinese Governmeet.
3. Withdrawal of the railway guards.

Some Provisions in Art VII

The reorganization of the Company will only serve to put the lines on the basis originally contemplated. In Article VIII of the Agreement of March 27, 1898, granting the concession for the South Manchuria Branch of the Chinese Eastern Railway of which the Dairen-Changchun line originally formed a part, we find the following provision:

"The Chinese Government agrees that the concession granted by it 1896 to the Chinese Eastern Railway Company, from the date of the signature of the present agreement shall be extended to the connecting branch which is to be built from one of the stations of the main line to Talienwan.

"All the stipulations of the contract concluded by the Chinese Government with the Russo-Chinese Bank on August 27 (September 8,) 1896, shall apply scrupulously to these supplementary branches.

"Consent to the construction of the railway on the basis indicated shall never under any form serve as a pretext for the seizure of the Chinese territory or for an encroachment on the soveriegn rights of China."

The preamble of the 1896 contract between China and Russia regarding the Chinese Eastern Railway, the stipulations of which "shall apply scrupulously" to the South Manchuria Branch of the line, declares that:

"The Chinese Government having decided upon the construction of the railway line, establishing direct communication between the China and the Russian South Ussuri Railway, entrusts the construction and operation of this railway to the Russo-Chinese Bank."

The first condition of the contract is:

"The Russo-Chinese Bank will establish for the construction and operation of this railway a company under the name of the Chinese Eastern Railway Company.

"The seal which the Company will employ will be given to it by the Chinese Government. The status of this Company will be in conformity with the Russian usages in regard to railways. The share of the Company can be acquired only by Chinese and Russian subjects. The President of this Company will be named by the Chinese Government, but paid by the Company. He may have his residence in Peking.

"It will be the duty of the president to see particularly to the scrupulous fulfillment of the obligations of the Railway Company towards the Chinese Government. He will furthermore be responsible for the relations of the Railway Company with the Chinese Government and the central and local authorities."

Regarding the Antung-Mukden line, Additional Article VI of the Peking Treaty of 1905 granting the concession reads:

"The Imperial Chinese Government agrees that Japan has the right to maintain and work the military railway line constructed between Antung and Mukden and to improve the said line so as to make it fit for the conveyance of commercial and industrial goods of all nations.

"The Chinese Government will appoint a Commissioner to look after the business relating to the railway as is provided in the agreement relating to the Chinese Eastern Railway."

Railway Organization Violates Treaty

From the foregoing treaty provisions, it is clear that although the railways were to be constructed and operated by a company, the statutes of which were to be in conformity with the usages of a foreign Power in regard to railways, or to be maintained, worked and improved by a foreign Power, as the case may be, they were to be so constructed and operated or so maintained, worked, and improved under a President or Commissioner appointed by the Chinese Government.

It follows, therefore, that the South Manchuria Railway Company as it exists at present, with its presidents and vice-president and directors appointed by the Japanese Government and its business placed under the supervision of the Governor of the Kwantung Leased Territory, constitutes a serious violation from the original agreements, and consequently, needs to be thoroughly reorganized in order to meet the requirements concerning control as provided in the original contracts relating to it.

The question of railway settlements come next to our mind in dealing with the South Manchuria Railway. The socalled railway settlements are areas marked out by the Railway Company for the purpose of trade and residence at various stations along the two lines. In these areas, Japan claims not only the right of municipal administration for the Railway Company outside of police, but also police jurisdiction for herself. She also maintains therein postal and telegraph services.

The Japanese base their claim for the settlements on Article VI of the contract af 1896, which, according to the Japanese, confers upon the Railway Company "absolute and exclusive right of administration of its lands." It is therefore necessary to examine the article referred to, which reads:

"The lands actually necessary for the construction, operation, and protection of the line, as also the lands in the vicinity of the line necessary for procuring sand, stone, lime, etc., will be turned over to the Company freely if these lands are the property of the State; if they belong to individuals, they will be turned over to the Company either upon a single payment or upon an annual rental to the proprietors, at current price. The land belonging to the Company will be exempt from all taxes.

"The Company will have the absolute and exclusive right of administration of its lands.

"The Company will have the right to construct on these lands buildings of all sorts, and likewise to construct and operate the telegraphs necessary for the needs of the line.

"The income of the Company, all its receipts and the charges for the transportation of passengers and merchandise, telegraphs, etc., will likewise be exempt from any tax or duty. Exception is made, however, as to mines, for which there will be special arrangements."

Right of Administration

It is obvious from the text of the Article that the Japanese claim can not be substantiated. The "right of administration" spoken of can only refer to such business administration as may be necessary to the "construction, operation and protection of the railway, as also the lands in the vicinity of the line necessary for procuring sand, stone, lime, etc., for construction purposes," the lands on which the "Company will have the right to construct buildings of all sorts, and likewise to construct and operate the telegraphs necessary for the needs of the line." or on which the Company "will be permitted to construct buildings and works of various kinds as well as to set up telegraphs," under its own operation, for the exclusive use of the railway.

The stationing of railway guards along the South Manchuria line has no longer any treaty justification. The railway guards were kept there after the Russo-Japanese War originally on the ground of the *post bellum* disorder in Manchuria, but have been maintained there ever since against Chinese protests. The guards consist of one division of regular troops and six battalions of specially organized guards. They are all under the control of the Commander of the Kwantung Army with headquarters in the Leased Territory. The Commander has command over the military forces in Kwantung Province and South Manchuria and is to be responsible for the defense of Kwantung Province and the protection of the railway line in South Manchuria and to have the power to employ military forces in discharging his duties when he deems it necessary.

Article V of the Chinese Eastern Railway Contract, which shall apply scrupulously to the South Manchuria Railway, reads:

"The Chinese Government will take measures to assure the safety of the railway and of the persons in its service against any attack."

From the above-cited provisions, it its beyond doubt that the Chinese Government will take measures to assure the safety of the railway and of the persons in its service and that Japan who received the transfer of the line from Russia, did not have a right to maintain railway guards.

The Status of Railway Guards

It is true that Japan in the Portsmouth Treaty concluding the Russo-Japanese War, reserves with Russia "the right to maintain guards to protect their respective railway lines in Manchuria". But in Additional Article 11 in the Peking Treaty of 1905, in which China consented to the transfer of all rights and concessions originally enjoyed by Russia to Japan, Japan under protest of China, not only makes no claims to a "right" but undertakes to withdraw the guards under certain conditions, which, however, have been long fulfilled. The Article embodying the conditions referred to, reads:

"Since the Chinese Government declares that it earnestly hopes that Japan and Russia will rapidly withdraw their troops now in Manchuria as well as

railway guards, the Japanese Government is prepared to meet China's wishes. When Russia agrees to withdraw her railway guards, or when China and Russia agree to adopt other proper measures, the Japanese Government will consent to take similar steps. Again, when order is restored in Manchuria and China is in a position to give full protection to the lives and properties of foreigners, Japan will also simultaneously with Russia withdraw the railway guards."

The provision cited above contains two alternatives. The first condition is "when Russia agrees to withdraw her railway guards, or when China and Russia agree to adopt other proper measures, the Japanese Government will take similar steps". That Russia had withdrawn her railway guards already is known to all. Article IX, Section 1, of the Sino-Russian Peking agreement of 1924, says:

"The Governments of the two Contracting Parties declare that with the exception of matters pertaining to the business operations, which are under the direct control of the Chinese Eastern Railway, all other matters affecting the right of the National or Local Governments of the Republic of China, such as matters relating to military administrations, shall be administered by the Chinese authorities."

As to the second alternative Japanese condition for the withdrawal of her railway guards in Manchuria, "when order is restored in Manchuria and China is in a position to give full protection to the lives and property of foreigners, Japan will also simultaneously with Russia withdraw the railway guards", it also has been fulfilled long ago. It is not necessary to point out that the restoration to a normal, from *post bellum*, situation, which was contemplated in the provision, must have taken place long ago after the cessation of armed conflict between Japan and Russia in 1903 and 1904.

The Doctrine of Self-Defense

Japan is now defending her present violent military activities in Manchuria on the doctrine of self-defense, and refuses to withdraw her troops from the occupied territory before China is in a position to give full protection to the lives and property to her nationals there. This is absolutely ridiculous in view of the fact that it is Japan who is responsible for the present condition in Manchuria. The Chinese authorities are actually prevented by Japan from exercising their functions. It is the Japanese airplanes which bombed the city of Chinchow, where a temporary government of Liaoning was established.

In conclusion, China must take this opportunity to push for a fundamental solution of the Manchurian question. Undoubtedly, Japan will refuse to restore to China Port Arthur and Talienwan and will not recognize China's right to buy back the two lines on the ground that the terms of the leasehold and the two railway concessions have been extended under the Twenty-One Demands to ninty-nine years, the year 1997 being fixed for the return of the leasehold, and the restoration of the Dairen-Changchun line, and the year 2007 for the restoration of the Antung-Mukden line. But it is to be remembered however, that these demands were extracted under duress from the Chinese Government in 1915 when the latter merely exercised a de facto function. These demands were categorically denied by the Chinese people and Government ever since. They had never been formally ratified by the Chinese Parliament, which is a required procedure before any international engagement the Chinese executive may enter into with a foreign Power, becomes valid. Besides, they have ever since been challenged by the Chinese people on the basis of equality and justice. It is hoped the Jepan would not insist on these utterly unjustifiable claims any further, The earlier she gives up her claims, the better the situation in the Far East will become.

The situation in Manchuria does not differ essentially from that in Shantung several years ago. The question of Shantung, just like that of Manchuria, involved a leased territory, a railway line, military guards and police, and prior rights to the construction of certain feeders to the principal raliway line. If the Shantung question could be fundamentally solved, there is no reason why the Manchurian question should not be treated in the same way. The latter question, no less than the former, demands that a basic solution be sought at once.

Manchuria is Chinese territory, 100 per cent Chinese territory. It has been such since time immemorial, and it shall remain as such for ever. If Japan sets out to occupy that portion of China, she has to exterminate the Chinese people to the last man before her dream of annexing Manchuria can ever take form. At the same time, China is unwilling to wait until 1997 for the return of the leased territory and until 2002 for the return of the South Manchuria Railway concession.

Yenching University, Peiping West, October 20, 1931.

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WHY, NOT, COME AND TRY.?

The Japanese Invasion of Manchuria—Its Cause and Consequences

BY C. Y. W. MENG 孟長恭

IN refusing to abide by the decision of the League of Nations to withdraw their troops to the S.M.R. railway zone before Nov. 16 the Japanese have put forward the reason that the "League has paid more attention to the consequences rather than the cause of the Japanese dispute with China." Through their well-organized propaganda services the Japanese have been doing their best to induce the world to believe that right is on their side.

The following are extracts from the memorial presented by Gen. Tanaka to the Emperor some time back regarding the Japanese policy in Manchuria. These indicate what is the Japanese idea as regards Manchuria:

***

The "Tantrums" of Tanaka

The Three Eastern Provinces are politically the imperfect spot in the Far East. For the sake of self-protection as well as the protection of others, Japan can not remove the difficulties in Eastern Asia unless she adopts a policy of "Blood and Iron".

But in order to conquer China we must first conquer Manchuria and Mongolia. In order to conquer the world, ws must first conquer China. If we succeed in conquering China, the rest of the Asiatic countries and the South Sea countries will fear us and surrender to us. Then the world will realize that Eastern Asia is ours and will not dare to violate our rights.

A more dangerous factor is the fact that the people of China might some day wake up. Even during these years of internal strife, they can still toil patiently, and try to imitate and displace our goods so as to impair the development of our trade.

After studying the present conditions and possibilities of our country our best policy lies in the direction of taking positive steps to secure rights and privileges in Manchuria and Mongolia. These will enable us to develop our trade. This will not only forestall China's own industrial development but also prevent the penetration of European Powers. This is the best policy possible.

As to the rights in Manchuria, we should take forceful steps on the basis of the Twenty-One Demands and secure the following in order to safeguard the enjoyment of the rights which we have acquired so far:-

1. After the thirty-year commercial lease terminates, we should be able to extend the term at our wish. Also the right of leasing land for commercial, industrial and agricultural purposes should be recognized.
2. Japanese subjects shall have the right to travel and reside in the eastern part of Mongolia and engage in commercial and industrial businesses. As to their movements, China shall allow them freedom from Chinese law. Furthermore, they must not be subject to illegal taxation and unlawful examinations.
3. We must have the right of exploiting the nineteen iron and coal mines in Fengtien and Kirin as well as the right of timbering.
4. We should have priority for building railroads and the option for loans for such purposes in South Manchuria and Eastern Mongolia.
5. The number of Japanese political, financial and military advisers and training officers must be increased. Furthermore, we must have priority in furnishing new advisers.
6. The right of stationing our police over the Koreans (In China).
7. The administration and development of the Kirin-Changchun Railway must be extended for 99 years.
8. Exclusive right of sale of special products—priority of shipping business to Europe and America,
9. Exclusive right of mining in Heilungkiang.
10. Right to construct Kirin-Hueining and Changchun-Talai Railway.
11. In case money is needed for the redemption of the Chinese Eastern Railway, the Japanese Government must have the first option for making loans to China.
12. Harbor rights at Antung and Yinkow and the right of through transportation.
13. The right of partnership in establishing a Central Bank of the Three Eastern Provinces.
14. Right of Pasturage.

While the sovereign rights are not clearly defined and while the Chinese and the Soviet Governments are engaging their attention elsewhere, it is our opportunity quietly to build our influence. Once we have purchased most of the land there, there will be no room for dispute as to whether Mongolia belongs to the Japanese or the Mongolians. Aided by our military power, we shall realize our positive policy. In order to carry out this plan, we should appropriate Yen 1,000,000 from the "secret funds" of the Army Department's budgets so that four hundred retired officers disguised as teachers and Chinese citizens may be sent into Outer and Inner Mongolia to mix with the Chinese to gain the confidence of the Mongolian princes, to acquire from them rights for pasturage and mining and to lay the foundation of our national interests for the next hundred years.

From another standpoint, it gives new hope for the administration of Korea. They will both be the vanguard for the colonization of virgin fields and furnish a link of contact with the Chinese people. On the one hand, we could utilize the naturalized Koreans to purchase land for rice cultivation, on the other, we could extend to them financial aid through the Cooperative Society, the South Manchuria Railway, etc., so that they may serve as the spear-head of our economic penetration. This will give relief to our problem of adequate supply, as well as open a new field of opportunity for colonization.

If we wish to develop the natural resources and strengthen our national defence, we must build railways in Northern Manchuria. With the opening of these railroads we shall be able to send more people (Japanese) into Northern Manchuria. From this vantage ground we can manipulate political and economic development in South Manchuria, as well as strengthen our national defence in the interest of peace and order of the Far East.

Fortunately for us, the financial conditions in Fengtien province are in great disorder, which the authorities cannot improve unless we come to their succor. This is our chance. We should take positive steps until we have reached our goal in railroad development. Morever, if we manipulate the situation, the Fengtien bank-notes will depreciate to an inconceivable degree. In that event, the bankruptcy of Fengtien will be a matter of time.

There is also the Hsin Chin coal mine, which has a reserve of 600,000,0000 tons of coal. The quality of this coal is superior to that of Fushan coal, easy to excavate and suitable for the extraction of petroleum, agricultural fertilizers and other chemical by-products which we may use both at home and sell in China.

We should remember that Europe and American also need large quantities of beans and beancakes. When we have a monopoly of the supplies and full control of transportation, both of land and sea, the countries which have need of the special products of Manchuria and Mongolia, will have to seek our good will. In order to gain trade monopoly in Manchuria and Mongolia, we must have control of the complete transportation system, Only then will we have the Chinese merchants under our thumb.

Until we have entirely discredited the Chinese silver notes, we will not be able to place our gold notes in their proper place in Manchuria and Mongolia, much less obtain the monopoly in currency and finance of these two countries.

Furthermore, we can compel the authorities of the Three Eastern Provinces to employ Japanese financial advisers to help us gain supremecy in financial matters. When the Chinese notes are overthrown, our gold notes will take their place.

The South Manchuria Railway Company functions in Manchuria as the Governor-General of Korea did there before the annexation. In order to build up our new Continental Empire, we must change the organization of that Company so as to break away from the present difficulties.

***

Thus it will be seen that the real cause for the Japanese military adventure in Manchuria is this: The Japanese believe that Manchuria as well as Mongolia is a piece of territory not belonging to China proper but, by virtue of her sacrifice and the effusion of blood and gold, really belongs to Japan. During the Peking regime, the Japanese had quite a free hand in Manchuria, but the hoisting of the Kuomintang flag in Mukden, whereby the whole of Manchuria was definitely brought under national rule, was a sharp blow to Japanese ambitions. Since then the Chinese have turned a deaf ear to the repeated demands of the Japanese for further concessions. The Japanese have in the meantime been told many times that all foreign affairs were to be handled by the central authorities and the Japanese have feared that the Chinese might some day take the same steps with the S. M. R. as they took with the Chinese Eastern Railway. The Japanese imperialism has been brought into sharp contact with the growing Chinese nationalism. Thinking that China was divided against itself and the central authorities would not have time to deal with the Manchuria situation, the Japanese militarists choose September 18 to start their military adventure in Manchuria, having full confidence that China would not be able to offer any resistance; and that the world, as it is too much occupied with the financial depression problem, would not be able to pay any attention to the Sino-Japanese dispute, thus giving the Japanese a golden chance to carry out Tanaka's Manchurian program.

Probable Consequences

(1) In spite of the bombardment of defenseless cities, the ruthless killing of innocent Chinese, etc, the Chinese government, aside from appealing to the League of Nations, for decision, has taken no other action. The League at first decided to "allow" the Japanese to withdraw their troops before Sept. 30. But this resolution was totally disregarded by the Japanese. The Council of the League of Nations met again and decided that Japan should withdraw her troops before Nov. 16. Not only has not a single Japanese soldier been withdrawn, but instead Japanese troops are advancing further into Chinese territory, encountering Chinese troops under the command of Gen. Ma Chan-shan of Tsitsihar. However, there is a limit to Chinese patience. If the Japanese fail to withdraw their troops and the League fails to take positive action in accordance with Article XVI of the Convenant, China must surely take her own action to repel the Japanese invaders.

It is generally believed that from the military point of view, China is no match for the Japanese. However, this is by no means true. Japan has a population of 60,000,000, and in the time of war, Japan could only mobilize 3,000,000 men. But China has a standing army of no less than 2,000,000, with another 1,000,000 of retired soldiers who could be called for service at any time. The number of the Chinese qualified for military service is also far greater than that of the Japanese.

The Japanese soldiers may be better trained but they have really had no practical experience. Since the Russo-Japanese war, 28 years have already passed. During this period, Japan did not have any warfare, except the slight encounter with the Germans in Tsingtao in 1914. On the other hand the Chinese soldiers all have had practical experience, having fought in many severe battles.

It is admitted that the Chinese navy is very weak. But the usefulness of the navy is to attack countries far distant. In the event of war with Japan, China need only protect herself. What is necessary for China to do is to strengthen the forts so as to prevent the Japanese vessels from coming in. All the Japanese vessels that can come into Chinese rivers are mostly of small size, and the sailors will have to fight on land. As to air forces, it can be said that China and Japan are on a practical equality.

So in the end it may happen that China will have to fight its own battles, thus bringing about the "Second Sino-Japanese war."

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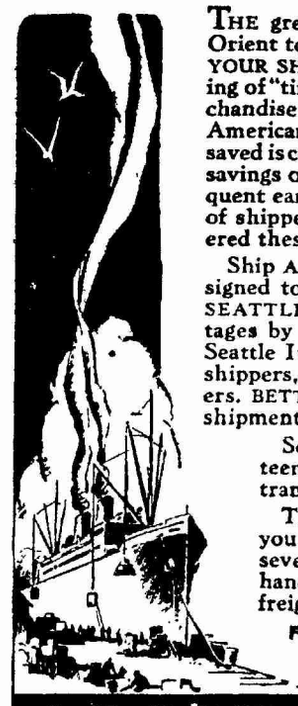

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In the Fields of Finance and Reconstruction

Sun Postal Stamps Put on Sale on Leader's Birthday, October 12

A new issue of postage stamps bearing the likeness of Dr. Sun Yat-sen was put on sale in Shanghai and all other important post offices throughout the country from Nov. 12, the birthday anniversary of the late Chinese leader. The new stamps are of seven denominations, namely, 1 cent, 2 cents, 4 cents, 10 cents, 20 cents, 1 dollar and 5 dollars.

China Merchants' Vessels Resume Operations at Full Strength

The entire Yangtzse fleet of the China Merchants Steam Navigation Company has resumed normal service on the River following the release of its vessels which had been chartered by the Government for transportation of relief supplies, it is learned at the head office of the Company, Meanwhile, the Japanese-owned vessels on the Yangtsze run have suspended service indefinitely owing to the Anti-Japanese boycott.

New Shop Buildings on Honan Road Approach Completion

A block of 10 four-story shop buildings will shortly be completed at the corner of Honan and Canton Roads, a very popular business section in the downtown district. The latest in construction activities will be embodied in these shops. They will have plate glass windows, modern sanitary equipment and reinforced concrete framework. Messrs. Atkinson and Dallas are the architects; Messrs. Chao Tai Shing are the general contractors. The new shops cover two mow of land and are estimated to cost ₹80,000.

Local Authorities to Inspect Enforcement of New Weights System

In a joint notice, the Bureaux of Public Safety and Social Affairs of the Greater Shanghai Municipality announced that joint inspection will be conducted by the Bureaux for the enforcement of the new weights and measurements. The notice pointed out that since early last July the new weight and measurement standards were proclaimed by the Ministry of Interior and the local authorities are instructed by the Ministers to conduct inspections from time to time to see that the new systems are strictly enforced and observed by the public.

Nanking Cancels Increased Coal Freight Rates on Kao-Tsi Railway

The increased freight charges on coal along the Kiaochow-Tsinan Railway have been cancelled by order of the Ministry of Railways, according to a letter received from the Ministry by the Shanghai Chinese General Chamber of Commerce. In the letter, the Ministry pointed out that the increase in the freight rates was in accordance with an understanding with the coal merchants in Shantung and in view of the many petitions from industrial and commercial organizations, it has been decided to postpone the imposition of the raise until some later date. The Chamber also received a letter from the Ministry of Industries to the same effect.

Building Activities Dropped During October

A total of 937 building permits was issued by the Public Works Department of S. M. C. during the month of October, according to a report in the *China Press*. This figure shows a decided decline as compared with that of the preceding month. Chinese houses led in construction with a total number of 820 permits issued, but the foreign houses were far below the mark set for September. Only seven permits for foreign-styled buildings were issued in the entire month. Permits were issued for three office buildings, one bank building and one hotel building. Plans for the construction of four factories in the International Settlement were approved and permits issued by the Public Works Department last month. Demolition work increased during last month. Permits were issued for the destruction of 573 Chinese houses. This figure is more than double the figure for September. Permits were also issued for the demolition of 17 foreign-style houses and 35 foreign-style buildings.

Modified Stipulations for Working Hours Approved by Industry Ministry

In reply to a petition of the Greater Shanghai Municipality recommending a modification in the labor law regarding the number of hours in a working day, the Ministry of Industries has accepted the proposals submitted by the Bureau of Social Affairs of the Municipality that the working hours be prolonged from 8 to 10 hours a day under certain conditions. According to these conditions, longer hours are permissible only in those industrial enterprises which face foreign competition, newly developed industries, those whose business would be endangered if production should be reduced by shorter hours and certain kinds of industries in which work is not harmful to health.

Kiaochow Road Lot Acquired by Council as Park Site

At a cost of ₹ 6391,492.37, the Shanghai Municipal Council has acquired a land-lot on Kiaochow Road for the proposed Kiaochow Road Park, according to official announcement by the Secretariat of the Council. Negotiations have been concluded with H. A. Hatherly for the acquisition of an area totalling 21.593 mow for the aggregate sum of ₹639,492.37 for the site of the park and for the scheduled extensions of Changping and Yenping Roads. In connection with the new park the Council also acquired from Murakami and Company land totalling 3.576 mow for the sum of $62,170.35.

Coal Deposits Discovered in Kirin Province

According to a dispatch from Peiping, a large and rich coal field has been discovered at Lang-Tung-Ko, Tungning, in Kirin Province by Ma Chia-chen who recently visited the district. In order to mine the deposits, a company has been organized by a group of enterprising local merchants with a capital of $1,000,000 and official permission to work the field has been obtained. The Kirin Provincial Government has dispatched an expert to investigate the coal field and his report proved to be very satisfactory. According to Mr. Ma, the newly discovered coal field has an area of ten square miles and the deposists are as rich as those of the Fushun mines. It is estimated, when fully exploited, the new field will produce enough coal to meet the demands of both Kirin and Heilungkiang provinces for the next twenty years.

Greater Shanghai Municipality to Hold Exhibition on November 28

A grand municipal exhibition, sponsored by Mayor Chang Chun of Greater Shanghai Municipality, will be held on Nov. 28 at the new building of the Chinese Y. M. C. A. near the Great World, according to a report in the *China Press*. Elaborate preparations are being made to secure articles for the exhibition and decorations for the exhibits hall. Things that will arouse interest in improving municipal constructions of the city, are being collected. Charts showing statistically the work and accomplishments for the Shanghai Municipal Council whose participation in the exhibition will be invited will be exhibited, besides many other objects to the same end. Articles sent from outports intended for the Good Roads Exhibition but were not displayed due to delay in sending will be shown this time, it is learned.

Yu Ya-ching Sees Revival of Shipping Industry as Result of Shipping Loan to be Issued

Yu Ya-ching, local Chinese shipping magnate, who recently went to Nanking to confer with the Government authorities in connection with the issuance of a shipping loan to the amount of $10,000,000 for the revival of the Chinese shipping industry, declared in an interview that the prospect of the loan was very bright and the issue will be floated in a few weeks' time. One year has already elapsed, Mr. Yu stated, since the Government agreed to the issue of the shipping loan and the authorities af Nanking consider it is essential to encourage Chinese interests at the present moment. According to Mr. Yu, the proceeds of the new loan will be devoted to the following purposes: $5,000,000 will be used for the creation of a shipping bank and the remaining $5,000,000 will be distributed among the various shipping firms to enable them to develop their enterprises.

Anti-Japanese Boycott Booms Native Products, Tax Revenues Increased

As a result of the boycott on Japanese goods, the Chinese products have recently received a considerable boom, as is testified to by the sudden increase of tax revenues. The income from the Consolidated Tax on national goods has increased by more than $2,000,000 per month for the recent few months, according to statistics released by the Shanghai Consolidated Tax Bureau. For cotton and linen goods, matches, flour and cigarettes, the total of the consolidated tax collected for September amounts to $7,600,000 which marks an average increase of $2,600,000 as compared with totals collected during previous months. The tax on cigarettes heads the list by $5,107,809. Levies on cotton and linen piecegoods net $1,694,000: on flour and matches, $767,000.

Communications Ministry Maps Out Plans for Shipping Development

A memorandum embodying detailed plans for the development of Chinese navigation under government direction has been drafted by the Ministry of Communications and will shortly be submitted to the National Government for sanction and adoption. In this well formulated plan, it is suggested that the China Merchants Steam Navigation Company, premier Chinese shipping concern in Shanghai, be authorised to purchase more vessels for the extension of its business. The ways and means whereby the Government could best aid the Chinese shipping firms in the country in the development of the industry, are discussed and outlined. The memorandum contains detailed regulations and bye-laws governing the awarding and encouragement of Chinese shipping firms for their business achievements.

Canton Paper Tax Deals Serious Blow to Newspapers

According to a *Reuter's* telegram from Canton on Nov. 6. the tax on foreign paper which has recently been imposed by the Canton authorities has caused considerable difficulties and may force some of the newspapers and printing establishments to suspend business. The purpose of the authorities in enforcing the tax is to encourage manufacture of native paper, but the native product is declared to be unsuitable for printing. The Canton Newspapers Association has petitioned the Provincial Authorities to cancel the tax, but their efforts have been of no avail. Formerly most of the paper imported into Canton came from Japan. It is considered that the present tax on foreign paper is an unwise step especially at this juncture, as a good deal of printing paper is required for publicity purposes.

National Budget System Made Possible with Creation of New Finance Commission

At a plenary session of the Central Executive Committee of Kuomintang on Nov. 11, the creation of a National Finance Commission to control military and civil expenditures and to pass on revenue receipts of the National Government and regulations governing the organization of the Commission were approved by all the members in attendance. The institution of the new organ by the Government is considered of considerable and far-reaching importance, because it makes possible the immediate enforcement of an effective national budget system. According to the regulations of the Commission, the functions are fourfold, namely, (1.) to improve national finances, (2.) to pass on all civil and military expenditures. (3.) to audit all bond issues, and (4.) to inspect, audit and publish receipts and disbursements of the Government. The personnel of the commission includes, besides Central Government members and certain outstanding military leaders, also leaders in the fields of industry and commerce, banking and education. Of special interest is the inclusion of two well-known Chinese scholars, Dr. Hu Shih and Ku Meng-yu, the latter for a time prominently identified with the Wuhan Nationalist Regime in 1927. Among the bankers included are Chan Chia-ngau of the Bank of China, Li Ming of the Chekiang Industrial Bank; Chou Tso-min of Kincheng Banking Corporation of Peking and Wu Ta-chuan. The Commission is headed by a president and vice-president who are President Chiang Kai-shek and T. V. Soong respectively. The first meeting of the commission took place on Nov. 15 at Nanking; on the same day was also held the first meeting of the recently created National Economic Council which aims at the orientation of the development of the country in a regular and systematic manner.

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Through tickets are issued and passengers baggage registered through between the important stations on the Peiping-Liaoning Railway and the South Manchuria, Chosen (Korean) and Imperial Japanese Government Railways. At Peiping connections can be made with the Peiping-Hankow Railway and with the Peiping-Suiyuan Railway and at Tientsin connections can be made with the Tientsin-Pukow Railway, for Tsinanfu, Nanking and Shanghai.

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No. 2

58-551

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58-552

Greater Shanghai Municipality Recepits for October Record Big Increase

According to a statistical statement issued by the Bureau of Finance of the Greater Shanghai Municipality, the municipal government's receipts for October last aggregated $547,038.56. This figure shows an increase of $173,604.74 as compared with that of the corresponding month of the previous year.

10 Percent Flood Surcharge on Railway Fares Effective Nov. 15

In view of the unprecedented dimensions of the flood situation this year and to raise adequate funds for relief purposes, the Ministry of Railways, acting upon orders of the National Government, has imposed a flood relief surtax of 10 percent on railway fares on all Government railways which became effective on Nov. 15. The new levy does not apply to freight charges and fourth class passengers.

Local Rice Quotations Again Higher

Due to bad weather conditions and other reasons, the price of rice in Shanghai is again showing an upward tendency. The best grade of rice is being quoted at $15 per picul of 200 lbs. Usually at this time of the year, Shanghai rivers and creeks are packed with rice junks from the interior, but the recent unfavorable weather made navigation difficult for these junks, thereby causing a rise in the rice quotations.

New Building Planned by Commercial Bank at Peking Road

Plans for the construction of a large office building on its present site, 76 Peking Road, have been announced by the National Commercial Bank. Work will be started early next year. During the rebuilding period, the bank will be located in temporary premises at 24 Ningpo Road, which are being renovated for use. This is the building formerly occupied by the Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank. According to present plans, the new building on Peking Road will have an extensive frontage on the street. The lower floors will be occupied by the Bank while the other floor space will be available for shop and office space. The top floor will be given over to aportments.

Government Bonds Made Slight Advance Though Situation Uncertain

In spite of the Tientsin uprising, fresh outbreaks between Chinese and Japanese troops in Manchuria and various kinds of rumors, the Chinese Government Bonds recorded an average gain of one full point during the week ending Nov. 13, according to the weekly bulletin issued by Messrs. S. D. Wang and Company. It seems that not since Japan's invasion of Manchuria has the trading on the bond market been so steady as it was during the week past, A maximum fluctuation of 4.50 points by one bond made the market appear almost normal. One other issue moved as much as four points while all others hovered between 2.30 and 3.90.

Inter-sessional price comparisons throughout the week were mostly fractional. A difference of one point or more between closing prices of two sessions rarely occurred. There was not a day in which the movement of prices in one direction was not followed by an almost immediate reaction. A a matter of fact the phenomenon of counter-movements in one session was often in evidence. If the session's prices opened strong, they would end weak and vice versa.

The professional trader's state of mind in such circumstances could well be imagined. Without losing the temptation to play, he yet lacked the courage to plunge in the usual manner. The result was a comparatively small volume of business.

There was, naturally, the inevitable speculation regarding the force behind the market's steadiness. The banks gave good support to the bonds; certainly speculators are not in the business for that purpose, but it is still a question as to why this support was so effective.

Such a mixed condition, however, logically should produce mixed results, and so it did. There were gains and losses for the period, but stronger prices prevailed, with the result that an average fractional advance of less than .20 of a point was recorded.

Among those issues which advanced, 19th Year Customs profited most with a rise of 1.05 and 1.30 points on November and December contracts respectively. Rehabilitation bonds

together with 20th Year Tobacco and 18th Year Customs registered fractional declines. Reorganization bonds were off a bit on November deals and barely up on December contracts. All other issues recorded gains from .25 to 1.15 points.

The widest fluctuation was credited to 20 Year Customs at 4.30 points on December contract, Disbandment bonds moved 4 points on November contracts as did 20th Year Customs for the same month. It is indicative of the steady market that salt bonds oscillated only 1.70 points, to compare with the 18th Year Customs at 2.30 points.

The face value of all bonds changing hands during the week's trading on the China Merchants Stock Exchange amounted to about $52,000,000.

China State Bank Erects New Building on Peking, Honan Roads

A nine-story modern bank and office building will soon rise into the skyline of Shanghai at the corner of Peking and Honan Roads, where the China State Bank is erecting its new premises, according to a report in the *Shanghai Evening Post*. The architectural plans are in the hands of Messrs. Atkinson and Dallas, local architects, while Messrs. Yee Chong Tai are the contractors. The new structure will cost $500,000, excluding fixtures and furniture. It occupies approximately two mow of land, also property of the Bank. In re-developing this site, which originally was occupied by a block of old Chinese hongs and dwellings, the bank surrendered a considerable area to the Municipal Council for road widening. On each side of the street front, a strip of land approximately 22 feet in width was given to the Council for widening of Peking and Honan Roads. According to present plans, on the ground of the new building will be the basement, housing the strong vault of the bank, servants' quarters and the central heating boiler. The first two floors will be reserved for the exclusive use of the Bank. A large and beautifully decorated hall will contain the bank's counters. The upper floors will be used for offices. Approximately 5,000 square feet of office space will be available when the building is completed. For the convenience of the tenants, two lifts will be installed. The facade from the ground floor to the first floor will be in Soochow granite while on the upper floors will be in artificial stone. Sanitary equipment will be installed throughout the building together with fire proof provisions. The new structure will be ready for occupation in 18 months. Work has already been started. Pending completion of the new building, the Bank is temporarily located at a building at the corner of Ningpo and Honan Roads.

Japanese Foreign Trade Reviewed—Exports to China Decrease Heavily

According to a statistical statement on Japan's foreign trade issued by the Japanese Government and released here by the local Japanese Commercial Counsellor, Japan's total exports during the October quarter amounted to Y 97,000,000 resulting in an excess of exports over imports by Y. 20,000,000. The total import excess during the past 10 months since January this year amounted to Yen 55,000,000, which, compared with the previous corresponding period, showed a decrease of Yen 9,000,000. During October, gold specie valued at Yen 135,000,000 was exported to foreign couniries and the total amount of gold specia exported to foreign countries since January this year is valued at Yen 190,000,000. Exports to China during the month were valued at Yen 22,000,000, resulting in an export excess by Yen 8,000,000 and the total favorable balance in China trade since January this year amounted to Yen 36,000,000 which, compared with the previous corresponding period, recorded a decrease by Yen 34,00,000.

Stock markets remained strong due to the firm situation abroad. In business circles cotton mills have decided to expand their business by 5.8 per cent after November this year, whereas rayon manufacturers also have decided to expand their operations by 10 percent after November.

In commodity markets raw silk situation has remained favorable, while some silk dealers have contemplated to suspend operations at the year-end. A remarkable demand for export of cotton piecegoods and yarn is fast recovering from foreign countries except China, while domestic markets are also in good demand for the same commodities.

During October, the total output of cotton yarn amounted to 223,000 bales, while lower-grade quantities dwindled due to lack of demand from the China market. Shipping activities are very dull with an increased tendency for the tieing-up of vessels due to the poor trade with China and the recent decline in pound exchange.

SHANGHAI TELEPHONE COMPANY

Five Times Round the World

PART of the programme of Shanghai Telephone Company to improve Shanghai's telephone service has involved the placing of many new underground and aerial cables.

Cables have already been placed amounting to 227 miles in length, necessitating the employment of approximately 119,000 miles of wire in their construction, sufficient, in fact, to extend almost five times round the world.

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JAPAN'S ACTIVITIES IN MANCHURIA

The November issue of the CHINESE ECONOMIC JOURNAL (ready on November 16) will contain six timely articles on Manchuria, covering:

(1) JAPANESE RAILWAYS

(2) JAPANESE FINANCIAL INTERESTS

(3) JAPANESE MIGRATION INTO MANCHURIA

(4) JAPAN'S LOAN OPERATIONS

(5) JAPANESE AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL ENTERPRISES

(6) JAPANESE TRADE WITH MANCHURIA

Those wishing to have the facts, presented in condensed and interesting form, pertaining to the political crisis in the Three Eastern Provinces should apply promptly for a copy as the supply is limited.

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58-553

New Books of Interest in the Far East

Timely Book on Soviet Russia

Russia and the Soviet Union in the Far East. By Victor A. Yakhontoff. 476 pp. 2 Maps, Preface, Introduction, Bibliography, Chronology and Index. New York: Coward-McCann, Inc. $5.

It is surprising that in view of the immense importance of Russian migration, trade, diplomacy and war in the Far East no adequate account of the motives and certainly no thoroughly authoritative statement of the facts for which Russia has been held responsible has hitherto been contributed by a Russian writer. Putnam Weale, Dr. Dillon and Thomas Millard, to mention the three most prominent self-appointed interpreters of Russia's Far Eastern policy in our own language, have impregnated the conceptions of most of us for a generation past but this subject has never been so ably undertaken by a Russian writer. This fact, altogether aside from the scholarly and realistic temper of Mr. Yakhontoff's timely book, makes its appearance of first-class importance and accords it a unique place among books now available on the Far East. His present book is the work of an exile, but it is authenticated by an identity with the Russian people and by a profound understanding of and sympathy with the logical aspirations of Russia, regardless of party or politics—an honesty of purpose which was magnanimously recognized by the Soviet Government by its permission to M. Yakhontoff to travel freely to and from Russia and to obtain in Moscow a number of diplomatic documents not hitherto published. The most notable of these is the Li-Lobanov Secret Treaty of 1896, an apocryphal understanding of which, under the title of the "iniquitous" Cassini Convention, has symbolized ever since that time the iniquitous aspirations of Russia in Manchuria ultimately foiled by that "wonderful" little people, the Japanese.

No one can doubt after reading this account, thoroughly competent in international comparisons, that up to the fateful year, 1898 when Russia yielded to the schemes of the court entourage for the possessions of Port Arthur and Liaotung, her penetration of the East has been more peaceful, and to a greater degree actuated by an observance of the rights of China than that of any other European power. The author calls the settlement of Siberia one of the greatest colonizing exploits in history, and so, if our minds can but disassociate this great continental territory from the exile system which has been but an incident in its growth, it must be frankly admitted to have been so. From Mouravieff to Witte Russian relations with China stood on the solid ground of friendly neighbors. As we read it now the fateful agreement with Li Hung-chang was astonishingly temperate and harmless. It sought a favored position in Manchuria, but the shadowy intimation of Chinese help against Japan was almost immediately rendered null and void by the Boxer rising. As M. Yakontoff dryly notes, the only real aid rendered by China on either side was that of Chang Tso-lin's bandit guerillas on the side of Japan. But public opinion imposed a profound stigma on Russia as a result of the Cassini Convention and this and other tendencies of the time, including English jealousy, French procrastination, and American sentimentality practically isolated Russia and made her humiliation inevitable before the amazingly virile spirit of Japan.

The essentials of Russia's position in the East were then and have been ever since economic and not military, but the author does not pass over the inconsistencies of this position. Now that any Russian can speak plainly, he lays bare the whole sordid story of imperial chicanery with which favorites of the court prostituted and foreswore Russian statesmanship and deliberately claimed objectives which Russia could not possibly maintain in order to provoke war with Japan. And as historians now agree, he reminds us that Russia was in the end deprived of her victory by the revolution in her rear, a revolution, one should not forget, which would not intervene if today Russia were faced with the necessity of a similar conflict.

The Manchurian adventure (he says) was a typical example of what may happen when normal expansion is artificially stretched. It was the purely imperialistic scheme of a country that had not, as yet, developed the pre-requisites necessitating it.

What Russia had to relinquish, he asserts, was actually not vitally necessary or important to her. Nor does he believe that permanent retention of the Chinese Eastern Railway is essential to insure possession of the Maritime Province and Vladivostok. In present day alignments "this is hardly a valid argument," he says, "for annexation of what belongs to China." In other words, Russian policy remains, as always, the policy of a neighboring State, and must not be confused with the "freebooting" diplomacy that has led other nations, with the consent of large sections of their governing classes, up to the verge of the international partition of China. Japan in particular, he curtly declares, "easily, though probably not entirely consciously, stepped out on the road of aggression."

As the author proceeds to consider the contemporary problems of the Far East, his narrative broadens from the effects of the war to a discussion of the economic and political origins and developments of Sovietism, its intervention in China and its conflicts with Japan, and its contribution, theoretical and actual, to a "policy of co-operation" in the Far East. In discussing that policy, M. Yakhontoff does not, in spite of his considerable residence in the United States, where he has been active in the Williamstown conference since 1926 and has lectured repeatedly at universities in the West and elsewhere, accord a position of much actual importance to ourselves. Though our trade has increased eighteen fold with Asia since 1913, this expansion of contact seems to him to have bred among Americans not a conciliatory spirit, but a continuation of certain imperialistic tendencies which first showed themselves in 1898. It is unjust to attribute to American statesmanship the motto. "The flag shall follow trade," but we must accept his strictures as a definite sign of the times, for the diminishing sympathy manifest among the American public with China has undeniably reached a point where it is increasingly noted abroad. The co-operation which can protect the Far East against another outbreak of spoliage must be truly international, and it must be confessed that America's withdrawal from international concerns under Republican provincialism has all but destroyed the constructive influence, though somewhat unpredictable in detail, we once possessed as a disinterested friend of the weaker nations. Indeed, though anti-Soviet in his present conviction no less than in his inherited mental outlook, it is surprising to see this writer bestow thoughtful and carefully considered praise on the foreign policy of the Soviet Government, particularly in its relationship to China. He does not discuss in sufficient detail Russia's actual intervention in China in the person of Borodin, so the reader is in the dark as regards his opinion of the good or ill of this important phase. But he does make it clear that in his opinion the leadership in co-operation has passed, for better or for worse, into Russia's hands for the present.

The correlative policy of Russia's support to China, the Pan-Asiatic movement, he is inclined to dismiss as, for the present, an unrealizable ideal based on irreconcilably differences among the Eastern races. Its recrudescence after our immigration act shows, he maintains, that Japan is ready and willing to use this movement, but it is not yet a tool that can be susceptible of anything but a vague threat. The industrialization and growing strength of the Oriental nations themselves, each one bent on achieving its own measure of freedom, with a steadily growing rancor toward white domination, are sufficiently serious questions for Western statesmanship, he feels, without the added bogey of their threatened collusion. And Japan's past and recent history with China is to him a striking illustration that self-interest in a nation will and can break this bond as easily as it breaks any other.

The complete bibliography and the sound historical appendices, together with two excellent maps, make this book of especial value to the student of international politics.—*New York Times.*

Trebitsch Lincoln's Life Story

The Autobiography of An Adventurer, by J. T. Trebitsch-Lincoln. Leonard Stein, London. 1931.280 Pages.

At the General Election in England during 1910, a man from nowhere—a foreigner of obscure origin, who had only been naturalised a few months before—won a sensational victory for the Liberals at Darlington. A few weeks later, the House of Commons was thrilled by the maiden speech of J. T. Trebitsch-Lincoln, who, however, disappeared from public life at the end of the year and was next heard of in Brixton Gaol in 1916.

In this astonishing book—a masterpiece of self-revelation—Lincoln tells the full story of his almost incredible career. Born an orthodox Jew, he became a Christian in his early youth, took charge of a mission to the Jews in Canada, and made a sensational speech at a Missionary Congress at Halifax in 1903. Then he came to

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England, obtained a curacy in Kent, went into politics and hacked his way into Parliament in 1910.

Having speculated in oil in Rumania and burnt his fingers, he retired from politics. Then came the War, Lincoln's appointment as a War Office Censor, his visit to the German Consul-General at Rotterdam, and his hurried flight to New York. There he made a living as an anti-British propagandist, was held for extradition to England on a charge of forgery, was imprisoned, escaped, was recaptured, and sent to London, where he was sentenced to three years' penal servitude.

At the end of the war, having served his sentence, he went straight to Germany, where he was welcomed with open arms by the plotters of the Kapp-Putsch and was soon hand-in-glove with the Crown Prince, Ludendorff, and the rest. After the failure of the Putsch, of which he gives an extraordinarily vivid description, he went on plotting and intriguing with all the forces of disorder in Munich, Vienna and Budapesth. Finding himself suspected by his accomplices, he sold himself to the French Secret Service and later to the Czechs, but only to find himself discredited and penniless.

Next comes the Chinese chapter—perhaps the most amazing of all—which shows Lincoln as Adviser to Wu-Pei-Fu and in the centre of the web of Chinese politics. An unsuccessful visit to Europe to raise money and arms, a flirtation with the Bolshevised Cantonese, a brush with the Peking police, who suspected Lincoln of spying for Russia—and then the scene shifts to Ceylon, where this astonishing person enters a Buddhist monastery, leaving it a littler later to apply for admission to Tibet for purposes of meditation. The British authorities are unhelpful and the picture fades out with Lincoln languishing sadly in China.

The narrative moves with a swift and easy style. Those who yearn for a more invigorating existence will find adventure and exictement in this volume. R. P. M.

A Gold Brick Story

Imperial Treasure, by Val Gielgud; Hougton Mifflin Company, Boston and New York, 1931. 300 pages,

This is a gold brick story, a tale of millions in gold bars stolen and hidden by an Eurasian Mongol, who dreams of becoming a modern Genghis Khan. Besides his adherents there are two other sets of people who know of his treasure. A Polish soldier of fortune, an English Secret Service man and an American girl (of course, she is young, and delightfully attractive!) are seeking the whereabouts of this hidden treasure for political reasons, while other plotters, an Armenian and his two mixed-blood associates, also have designs on the hoard and its captor.

There are lightning changes in the narrative and some situations seem impossible to any one who knows travel in such wild places. But nothing stops the author and we go on with him. The book is called an "adventure romance." It has both adventure and romance, but the narrative is not clear enough to bring out the tangled threads of the plot. We gave this book a chance several evenings, but not until we were on the last third could it keep us awake. To be a success a book like this should keep one on the alert from the first page, making the reader finish it before dawn.

Therefore we say this really is a gold brick story, with Central Asia as a background for some murderous actors. It is a change from Main Street and the sex novel but it could have been done better. The author acknowledges that it is a steep yarn, but claims it has interest. He did not give it quite enough of the latter. The first two-thirds of his tale could easily be boiled down and this would add greatly to the interest and artistry of the book.

G. B. S.

Nov. 14, 1931.

League of Nations Handbook

The Handbook of the League of Nations since 1920, by Denys P. Myers; World Peace Foundation Publications, Boston, 1930. 341 pages, with appendix and index.

Students of the work of the League know Mr. Myers' yearbooks on the League of Nations. In this volume he has revised and enlarged his book, "Nine Years of the League of Nations." The book is excellently arranged in a concise form for ready reference. Sections are clearly defined and paragraph headings are in black-face type. The index is in small print, twenty-one pages in length. It has been prepared with care and thoroughness.

The book is divided into five parts: What the League of Nations is, Organs of the League, Promotion of Interna-

READERS of *The China Weekly Review* who may be interested in obtaining copies of any books which have been reviewed in these columns, may obtain them by sending their orders in care of *The Review*...If obtainable in Shanghai the books will be mailed immediately at retail prices prevailing in Shanghai, or if not obtainable here, they will be ordered from the publishers abroad. Send orders or inquiries to Book Editor, *The China Weekly Review*, 38 Avenue Edward VII, Shanghai.,

tional Co-operation, Achievement of Peace and Security, and Relations between States. The first and last parts, are short, the second and fourth of moderate length. Nearly 200 pages are given to the division on the Promotion of International Cooperation, which has twelve sections and numerous topical paragraphs under each. It is encouraging in reading these pages to see how considerble has been the advance in cooperation among the nations. We also note in passing, Japan among the original members of the League in January, 1920. China did not come in until July, 1920.

The discussion of the Achievement of Peace and Security tells actual cases where the League has made progress along these lines. The General Act of August, 1929. is explained and procedure to bring about the pacific settlement of disputes is outlined. All this is interesting reading at the present crisis, and we can only hope that 1931 will see signal progress along the lines laid down by the League for the settlement of world disagreements.

Many who want to know more about the League without exhaustive reading will find the Handbook very informing. It is concise and handy, equally valuable for the student or the casual inquirer. G. B. S.

November 14, 1931.

How the Japanese Army Took Over a Chinese Mine

(*From a Correspondent at Peiping*)

The Fuchowan coal mine of the North East Mining Administration situated at Fu-chow-wan, Fu-hsien, Liao-Ning Province, (South Manchuria), outside the Leased Territory, near Dairen, was occupied and taken over by a Japanese Kuantung Military force consisting of some fifty soldiers with machine guns at the beginning of November 2. Mine Superintendent Wang Yi Chen was dismissed immediately. All other officials and staff members were ordered to remain on the mine premises and continue their work. Motozo Iwane of the South Manchuria Railway was installed as the new superintendent with Sugamina and Hiratsuka as advisers to the coal department, Takada and Naito as advisers to the mechanical department, Nakamura to the treasury department and Kato to the secretarial department.

The Fuchowan coal mine is a commercial corporation organized three years ago, with investments by individuals and banks. The enterprise is worth around $3,000,000 Mex., producing some 250,000 tons of anthracite coal a year to be exported to Japan, the ports along the Yangtsze Valley, South China ports and ports bordering the Peichihli Bay. It has been purely a Chinese commercial enterprise for over ten years. Since it was bought from the Chow family three years ago, it has become very prosperous. Schools, hospitals, welfare associations were established and much social work has been carried on, thus securing great co-operation from the workmen. The mine has been coveted by the Japanese for a long time and now for no excuse whatever they have seized it from the Chinese owners, causing great loss to the shareholders. The production immediately dropped to not over 200 tons a day, thus putting over 2,000 people out of work. Dr. C. F. Wang, Director of the Department of Mines, Ministry of Industries, is the managing director of the North East Mining Administration.

Who's Who in China

Chang Chiung-sun, journalist; born at Yihsien, Shantung, 1889; after receiving his education at home, he entered into newspaper work and obtained his journalistic training at Peking during the closing years of the Ching Dynasty; in 1913 after establishment of the Republic, he became editor of the *Asia Magazine* in Mukden and soon later joined the staff of the *Far Eastern Daily* at Dairen and *Shengking Times* at Mukden; in 1918, he established his own paper, *International United Press*, taking charge of the editorial column himself and devoting the paper to discussion of Chinese problems vis-a-vis Japan and Russia; under his management and direction, the paper has made rapid progress and its circulation has now reached the figure of 7,000 copies; he is author of the following books: "Soviet Russia and Its Far Eastern Diplomatic Policy;" "The Manchurian and Mongolian Problems Amdist National Disaster;" "The Five-Year Economic Plan of Soviet Russia" (already published); "A Study of the International Relations of Pacific States;" and "The Problem of Chinese Eastern Railway" (to be published); address: International United Press, Tientsin.

Chang Chiung-sun
張 浚 生

張浚生，年四十三歲，原籍山東掖縣，前清光緒年間，在北京練習新聞事業，民國二年任奉天亞洲報主筆，旋爲大連泰東日報，奉天盛京時報編輯，民國七年，創行國際協報，擔任社評一欄，該報專研究中國對俄對日兩部諸問題，國內政治不常評論，現銷號已達七千份以上，其記載言論爲觀衆所歡迎可見一班，所著有『蘇聯與東方外交政策』『國難中之滿蒙問題』『蘇聯五年實業計篇』等書，最近尙有著之新『太平洋國交研究』及『中東鐵道』問題兩書尙未出版

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Shanghai

Men and Events

W. J. Gorham, president of the Carol Petroleum Co., of San Francisco, is a visitor to Shanghai.

Woo Sao-you, Chinese Minister to Belgium, returned to Shanghai during the week accompanied by Mrs. Woo.

The First Battalion of the Lincolnshire Regiment arrived in Shanghai during the week. They are relieving the 2nd Northumberland Fusiliers, who are scheduled to depart next week.

A telegram from New York announces that Douglas Fairbanks will in the near future make another trip to the Far East, coming out via Siberia. He plans to take some "shots" in Manchuria.

Owing to slackness in the silk trade, only two silk filatures in the International Settlement are functioning. In the three major areas of Shanghai 90 out of 106 filatures are idle, throwing 42,000 employees out of employ.

Wang Ching-wei, Dr. C. C. Wu and Chow Lu, leading members of the Canton delegation, who are now in Shanghai, are not returning to Canton for the present to attend the Fourth Party Congress scheduled to open there this week.

P. Grant Jones, long in the British Consular service in China, arrived in Shanghai during the week, to assume the post of assistant Judge in the British Supreme Court. He succeeds G. W. King, at present in England, who is retiring.

Nicholas Trettchikoff, lecturer of the Pedagogical Institute at Harbin, arrived in Shanghai during the week. He is collecting material for a Bibliography of Manchuria, covering matter which has appeared in periodicals, books, magazines and newspapers, both in English and Russian. He plans to visit all the principal cities in China.

Although on the whole Shanghai has been remarkably free of incidents between the Chinese and Japanese, (considering the tenseness of the situation), ugly incidents occur now and then—for instance, on Pingliang road on the morning of Nov. 15 when four Japanese were attacked by a Chinese mob and seriously injured. They are being treated in a Japanese hospital.

Gen. Chen Min-chu, the new Shanghai-Nanking-Woosung Gendarmerie Commissioner, gave a reception in honor of Messrs. Wang Ching-wei, Chow Lu and Dr. C. C. Wu, Canton delegates, at his residence in Shanghai, Saturday night, November 14. It is understood that Gen. Chen will take up his new appointment after the conclusion of the National Party Congress in Nanking.

The British minesweeper *Petersfield*, which was also used as the yacht of Admiral Kelly, Commander in Chief, went aground on an island near Foochow, South China, during a heavy storm early on the morning of November 12, and as a result is a total wreck. The crew were all saved and transferred to another British warship. The Admiral and his family were picked up by the C. P. liner, *Empress of Asia*, and proceeded to Hongkong.

The British residents of Shanghai held a meeting at the Race Club, November 12 at which a resolution was passed which expressed the opinion that accelleration of the negotiations regarding the abolition of extraterritoriality in China is inadvisable owing to the "obvious inability or unwillingness of the Nanking Government to implement its treaty obligations." A telegram embodying the resolution was despatched to the British Foreign Office in London.

Among the actions pending in the Shanghai Special District Court is one in which a landlord named Chen Ling-seng is asking for an order of eviction against twenty tenants in Nanking road who use the premises as shops and who refuse to leave. The landlord states that it is necessary for the tenants to remove as he has sold the land to a syndicate. The dispute is similar in nature to several others that have been brought before the court during the past year or two.

P. Destrees, a French lawyer of radical tendencies who arrived in Shanghai several months ago, commenced the publication of a spicy weekly journal, *La Verite* ("Truth"). Week after week said paper delivered tirades against the French Chief of Police and other prominent French officials for their dilatoriness in suppressing gambling in the French Concession. Last week the paper did not appear and it was announced that Mr. Destrees would depart from Shanghai. Rumor is about equally divided as to whether he has abandoned publication of his journal for fear of being prosecuted for libel or because it was made financially to his advantage to do so.

The CHINESE NATION

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November 18, 1931.

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Two Towns in Shantung

BY HARRY PAXTON HOWARD

LAST year Mr. Wu Gin-ding, of the Academia Sinica's Institute of History and Philology, riding along a road in Shantung southeast of Tsinan-fu, noted sherds of a peculiar black pottery. The road at this point was cut through a big mound, and the earth rose many feet on either side. At places in the cut-through sides of the mound pieces of black pottery showed themselves, attracting the attention of the traveler, who was at the time on his way to visit an old site of the Han Dynasty, further east.

Mr. Wu stopped and examined some of the pieces. It was an unusual kind of pottery, very hard and extremely thin, sometimes less than half a millimeter in thickness—about equal to the thin wood of a matchbox. After an interested search for further remains, the traveler went on his way, but as soon as possible informed the Academia Sinica of his find. The noted archaeologist Dr. Li Chi soon after took a trip to the place, and excavations revealed some very interesting features.

The mound, it appeared, covered the remains of an ancient city. Excavations soon came down to city walls and the remains of dwellings. Some three thousand years ago there was a town on this spot, a town numbering perhaps a couple of thousand inhabitants. Careful examination of early Chinese history reveals no town at this place, but far back in the early part of the Chou Dynasty, a thousand years or so before the Christian era, there was a principality in about this district known as T'an, a principality of which we know little except that it was later defeated and absorbed by the strong and ambitious state of Ch'i to the north. Perhaps this was the center of T'an.

A Prehistoric Tragedy

There is enough material in this site to give us an idea of the kind of life its people led, and even the kind of death they died. For the city did not simply die out, it was destroyed by enemies in battle. Who these enemies were, and who the defenders were, we can at present only conjecture.

Certainly they lived in a town, similar to other ancient towns, with narrow streets, low houses, and—like other towns on the plain—surrounded by a wall for defense, a defense which in the final crisis was fought most bitterly. The town appear to have been the center of an agricultural district, but in its streets bronze workers, potters, other artisans, tradesmen, etc., carried on their work, apparently. The military forces indicate that an overlord had his center here. There were evidently priests and diviners, and consquently a temple, though it is possible that the rulers themselves had priestly functions.

Iron had apparently not yet come into use, the metal weapons and tools found being of bronze. This marks the age of the site to some extent, as the state of Ch'i, to the north, was already in the seventh and eighth centuries B.C. one of the leading iron-working centers in ancient China, and had the site been existent as late as this it would have had some of these iron products, obtained by trade even if the townsmen themselves lacked the skill or the ore for this work. A great abundance of bronze arrow-heads has been found, and it is clear that not only were the townsmen users of bronze, but that their enemies who finally destroyed them used the same metal for their weapons.

There is also an abundance of pottery, but of greater interest at this particular site are the "oracle bones," apparently used for divination, and reminding one strongly of the same kind of bones used at the old Yin center, near Anyang.

The Will of the Gods

They are, indeed, of the same type, and prepared in the same way, as the shoulder blades among the Yin oracle bones, except that the latter are inscribed, while those of the new site contain no inscriptions. These bones were used to discover the will of the gods on various subjects, and the inscriptions which have been found on those at Yin (the latter part of the Shang Dynasty) have given us both a clear idea of early Chinese writing, and to some extent of the nature and history of the Shang Dynasty.

At the yin stage, indeed, the Chinese writing is still largely recognizable as pictures. Elephant, horse, man, monkey, and many other characters are still so little formalized that they can be seen as pictures. A few signs, however, are already so formalized as to be unrecognizable except by comparison with the later Chinese writing. Apparently it had already at that period, some fourteen centuries before the Christian era, been developing for hundreds of years.

The method of divination consisted of inscribing the subject of one's inquiry or request upon a tortoise shell or animal shoulder blade, drilling little holes into the bone from the non-inscribed side, and heating. As the "oracle bone" was scorched, cracks appeared. From these cracks, in relation to the inscription, the will of the gods was made manifest.

We do not know how the priests or diviners of the recently discovered town understood the will of destiny without any inscriptions to guide them. It is not impossible that they had some form of writing on the bones which has since faded or worn off. In any case, the use of this method of divination marks the town as one truly belonging to the ancient Chinese culture, as does also the presence of jade, pieces of which precious stone—so characteristic of China—have also been found.

The Spread of a Chinese Custom

The manner in which this method of divination by scorched bones spread is an entertaining and instructive thing. We know how the making of silk, of tea, of paper, of gunpowder, of porcelain, and other arts reached the West from China in historic times. The beginning of the spread of the scorched "oracle bone" dates in part still further back, though it did not reach Europe until less than a thousand years ago, when it came into use in the Eastern (Byzantine) Empire.

As it passed out of China, to the north, south, east, and west, this method began to depend wholly upon shoulder blades from large animals, and has therefore come to be known to anthropologists as scapulimancy. It spread to Japan early in the Christian era, being in use there centuries before the beginning of the truly historical record in about the fifth century A. D. The Japanese used deer shoulder blades, but the central Asiatics in adopting scapulimancy used the shoulder blade of cattle or sheep, the latter coming into most general use.

The American ethnologist Kroeber, in his "Anthropology," in a short note on scapulimancy shows the spread of this custom. All the central Asiatic peoples became acquainted with it, as far south as the Tibetans and Lolos. It reached the Byzantine Greeks in the eleventh century. Among the Mongol rulers it had official status at the time of their power two hundred years later. To the north and northeast of China it spread into Siberia, where the Koryaks utilize the same bone from the seal, and the Chukchi that from the reindeer, for the some purpose.

After reaching the Byzantine Greeks, and being brought to Russia by the Mongols, the practice spread over practically all of Europe. Kroeber tells us that there "it flourished in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries and still lingers among belated rural populations; to Morocco and perhaps other parts of north Africa; and in Asia to South Arabia, Afghanistan, and westernmost India. Scapulimancy was not known to the ancient Babylonians, Egyptians, Hebrews, Greeks, Etruscanse, and Romans; it seems not to have penetrated far into India and not at all into the countries and islands to the east of India, which are sheepless regions; and it did not obtain a foothold in North America, where sheep and other tame animals were also not kept. It appears therefore that the custom, after a period of somewhat wavering formation in eastern Asia, crystallized into an association with the domesticated sheep... and was then diffused almost as far as this animal."

When The Gods Played False

But in this old town of western Shantung there were those who could have told that the bones were not to be trusted. Apparently they asked of their gods for omens, asked them for assistance against the foe, and when the latter appeared manned the city walls in the confidence that the gods were on their side. But the deities apparently played false, and the bones of the defenders are found at the foot of the old wall.

It was not a skirmish or a brief struggle. There are many skeletons there, some transfixed with bronze-headed arrows. There was shooting from afar and at close range, and bitter hand-to-hand fighting. But the defenders lost. We do not know how or why—perhaps they were hopelessly outnumbered,—but they were utterly defeated. And not only were they defeated, but their town was destroyed. Perhaps the whole population was massacred. More likely most of the survivors (the women and girls, and probably the young children in general) were taken into captivity. There were none left even to bury the dead who fell transfixed by arrows or spears, defending their town. In the course of time they were covered over by many feet of earth, but they had no regular burial. When the cover of earth was dug into last year they were found lying there at

the foot of their broken wall, as they had lain for three thousand years. The gods had played them false.

A Neolithic Site

But this is not the story of the black pottery, which goes much further back. Beneath the ruins of the Bronze Age town, apparently antedating it by many hundreds of years at least, there was a Neolithic village. The fine black pottery belonged to this community. It was made on the potter's wheel, as was also other pottery, grayish or pink in color, found at the same place. Some of the latter shows string decoration. This pottery is of similar high grade to that which was spread as far west as Kansu some four thousand years ago, and is known as the Yang Shao culture from the site in Honan where the first plentiful remains of it were found. There are also forms of pottery (such as the tripod with hollow pointed legs, so characteristic of the Yang Shao pottery and of the bronze of historic China) showing connection with the Yang shao of Honan and Kansu, while there are semi-circular knives (the edge on the inner curved surface, the knife being held by the back) similar in idea to the semilunar knives of prehistoric Honan. The particular thin black type of pottery, however, is a special development, it appears.

We do not know the age of this village, and the pottery is the main distinction between it and other Neolithic communities which have been unearthed in ancient China, though it seems to be closer to the old Honan culture than to that of Kansu. There is, however, another point, this being the possession of cattle. These Neolithic villagers of Shantung apparently domesticated cattle, which is not common to the "Yang Shao" culture either of Honan or Kansu. The sole domesticated animals of these other Neolithic communities appear to have been the pig and dog, animals commonly associated with an agricultural life in general. Cattle, like sheep and goats, horses, etc., are the typical animals of pastoral peoples.

These finds in Shantung are of particular interest as being the first in this area. The Neolithic culture here apparently grew out of the same general basis as the Honan culture of the same stage, but had developed certain special characteristics. The Bronze Age town seems to have possessed a civilization related to that of the Shangs (but possibly later), though such writing as has been found (on pottery, etc.) is of a different kind, and has not yet been deciphered. But these new discoveries and excavations are giving us an ever-increasingly clear idea of China before history—the China out of which the historic country grew.

Peiping, Oct. 12, 1931.

The Secret Meeting Which Decided on Japan's Aggressive Policy in Manchuria

Pamphlets were distributed in Shanghai and Nanking recently giving details of the secret meeting of high Japanese government officials held at the office of the Minister for Overseas Affairs, Tokyo, last December, to discuss a policy for the defense of Japanese rights and privileges in Manchuria and Mongolia. One of the resolutions adopted was to "interfere and frustrate all attempts of the Fengtien ruling party to build railways in Manchuria in order to preserve the prosperity of the South Manchuria Raliway and the Port of Dairen." This, it may be mentioned, is the real purpose of the present Japanese military adventure in Manhuria. Another resolution adopted was a scheme to use Chang Hsueh-liang as a tool for furthering Japan's special position in Manchuria, but this plan happened to misfire, with the result that the Japanese have in the meantime forced Chang Hsueh-liang out of Manchuria entirely.

Japanese Shipping Suffers Badly as Result of Boycott

Thousands of sailors have been thrown out of work and heavy losses have been sustained by Japanese shipping companies largely as a result of the present anti-Japanese movement. The set-back to Japanese shipping in China, Chinese reports state, has been followed by a petition from the Seamen's Union in Kobe to the Japanese Government for financial assistance. The report went on to state that the recent rise of silver, decrease in freight and passenger revenues and other factors have contributed to the present state of Japanese shipping in China, besides the boycott. A number of Japanese coastal and other vessels have suspended sailings owing to the acute diminution of freight.

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All applications and inquiries should be addressed to the Director at 1954 Avenue Haig, Shanghai.

58-559

The Chinese Students in America—A Challenge

BY ARTHUR A. YOUNG

LAST October thirty investigators, under the auspices of the Institute of Social and Religious Research, left for the Far East to determine the causes behind the twilight of Christianity among Asiatic peoples. A further commission, backed by John D. Rockefeller jr., has recently been organized to sail in October for a comprehensive study of foreign missions in Eastern lands. The Wendell will has provided twelve million dollars for Christian education in China.

These efforts are all concentrated on fields afar, forgetting what "lies under the lamp." No prescription for the cure of anti-Christian ills in the Far East is complete without a realization of the problem of Oriental students in American campuses. Missionaries, faced with a changing Far East, a rebirth of an old civilization, know that they cannot bring the Orient to Christ. It must be done by Orientals themselves.

In China, this is primarily a question of leadership.

The cream of future leadership in China and other Far Eastern lands are today studying in the American campus. They are an ever-changing group, seven thousand matured young men and women from China, Japan, Korea, India and the Philippines—a constant challenge to Americans, whether they be interested in Christianity, trade, or what not. To neglect their presence and their problems in any scheme of things that involves the future of the Far East is not only short-sighted but disastrous.

I was the only Chinese student in the Indiana college. I roomed at the "Y." Early one morning, there was a timid knock at my door. When I looked out, an uncouth, over-apologetic son of Han, said:

"Are you Mr. Young? I was told at the desk that you might tell me where the college is. I just arrived from China. I have a letter to the president."

That was how I met Sam Liu. Born in Tientsin, he attended a mission school, won high marks, captivated the fancy of a missionary, and when he expressed his desire to continue his education abroad, Mr. Missionary agreed to help. As Liu's parents were poor, he was given a scholarship by the missionary's old classmate, now president of the college I was attending.

"Wonderful these Americans!" he told me after his interview with the president. "Imagine that happening in China. As soon as I entered his office he got up, grasped my hands, chatted so friendly, even cracked jokes, and when I was leaving patted me on the back, saying not to worry. I am so happy."

Liu lived with the president until he found a room. The college provided him with work to meet his living expenses. On Sundays, he spoke in rural churches, often getting a collection. On his first visit, the crowd was small, but on succeeding visits, it overflowed in the street. So many a pastor told him that he could not have the entire collection, but a portion of it.

By all odds, Liu was a good Christian. He never graduated from the college.

"A Backslider"

Yesterday I received a letter from him in San Francisco. He upbraided me for addressing him "Sam." He is through with Christianity, and wishes to be divested of the Christian tag name. For some time, he mingled with radical Chinese elements. He tried to work his way through college with the aid of church people. When he found that impossible, he turned to other agencies. Failing again, he turned back to his own people, and, in so doing, repudiated the religion which brought him here.

Liu's case is typical of many Oriental Christian students. The America they dreamed about was different to the America they saw. The tales told them by missionries did not tally with experiences they met since their arrival here. Today, it is a determined fact that more Chinese students give up their faith in Christ and Christianity while studying in the United States than become Christians in that time! It is a shocking fact, but it is true.

When it is realized that it was missionaries who first inspired the movement that today brings hundreds of Chinese students to these shores annually, the challenge of the situation is better appreciated. Over sixty years ago, a missionary picked up Yung Wing in a Macao school and sent him to Yale. Following his graduation, Yung later succeeded in organizing the first Education Mission from China to the United States. That has been the forerunner of the thousands of Chinese students who sought American education, later returning to Westernize and modernize China. Twenty and fifteen years ago, Christian idealism among Chinese students in America was something to boast of.

The period can claim such personages as Mei-ling Soong, now wife of President Chiang Kai-shek whom she succeeded in converting to Christianity, Dr. C. T. Wang, former Chinese Minister of Foreign Affairs who was for many years identified with Y.M.C.A. work in China, Dr. H. H. Kung, Minister of Commerce, Labor and Industry, who founded the Oberlin-in-Shansi schools, Jimmy Yen, founder of the Mass Education Movement.

Many forces have interplayed to bring about the present condition. One is the new type of Chinese student. Unlike his predecessor who sought undergraduate education, he comes, in the main, for graduate work. Chinese colleges are today equipped to provide Bachelor degrees of like standard in America. The result is a more mature type of student, one whose ideas and ideals of life are already set. He comes with definite objects in mind, and cannot be easily distracted. In this connection, it is worth nothing that more than half of the Chinese students who will graduate in June will receive M.A.'s and M.S. degrees, while a considerable number will receive Doctor's degrees.

Another important factor that tends to dwindle the influence of Christianity on the lives of Chinese students while in America is the changing status of the college campus. A decade ago, the Chinese student had to depend on churches and church socials for means of alleviating his loneliness. They were his only choice. Today, there are International Houses, International Clubs, Oriental Institutes, and similar organizations, whose program of social and intellectual fellowship specifically exclude all religious propaganda. The popularity of these groups in meeting the needs of foreign students is eminently testified by their growth and financial support.

Added to this is the growing interest in Chinese culture and civilization as manifested in university curriculums. Two decades ago, there were only two courses in Chinese subjects in America. Today, more than 200 courses in Chinese culture, history, art, diplomacy are taught in some 100 American institutions of higher learning. It means an enlarged circle of friends, intelligent, appreciative, from whom Chinese students may choose, friends young and eager, and not old and patronizing as those whom they formerly used to mingle with in the churches.

The loudest reason why Chinese students are de-Christianized in American comes from their own lips. It constitutes their experiences in the Land of Opportunity. Wherever they gather and when the conversation turns to higher things of life, you hear colorful recitals.

"When I was on board the boat on my way to America," a Chinese girl said, "an American professor asked me what I was going to study. I told him religious education, and he gave me this surprising reply, "Why leave the land where Confucius lived and taught?"

He enters a restaurant, and waits and waits. He goes to a show on the Pacific coast, and discovers that Chinese are not allowed "Down front." In barber shops, department stores, and other public places he finds "justification" for racial discrimination that makes him question how these things can be permitted in a country advertised abroad as Christian.

Chinese Shocked at American Morals

In the classroom, he reads science, anthropology, psychology, philosophy, and gradually his faith dims. He hears John Dewey, digests Walter Lippmann's "Preface to Morals," visits Riverside Church where he listens to Dr. Fosdick's impugning America as un-Christian. He follows the literature of organizations as League for Industrial Democracy, Fellowship of Reconciliation, Foreign Policy Association, and others, all preaching an order and a faith so different from the fundamental ideas drilled into him by missionaries in China.

With an eye trained to be critical, he observes how ready Americans are in misrepresenting his people in the press, stage, screen and fiction. He hears the noise of scandalous politics, the clash of war between capital and labor with labor as the underdog, drums of commercialism, materialism,—money, money, money. He is shocked at American morals, the ease of divorce, the premium and prestige and popularity of a "good time." Can these things make him more Christian?

Even the Chinese student, with a taste for religion, finds disquieting signs when he looks within the church. The seminary student finds childish controversies over theological conceptions, denominational rivalry, a paucity of real Christians, the church's indifference to evils of American society, the churches too institutionalized, revolt against religious leaders.

"I noted this lack of real Christian life even in the seminary where I am a student," said an Oriental student. "I don't mean the expression of pious feeling—the little deeds common even in non-Christian circles. The impression I get here is 'We are better than others. Others are not as good as we.' And this attitude results in unjust criticism of other religions and the slackening of the soul's progress of the Christian himself. Oriental non-Christians show better humility and kindliness towards others' views and practices."

The Chinese student on the campus who is destined to influence not only the religious thought and practice but also the economic tastes and buying patterns of his countrymen is an immediate challenge on home soil that it will be calamitous to neglect in a project that involves the future of Christianity and brotherhood in Eastern lands.

New York, October 21, 1931.

EVACUATION "IMPOSSIBLE," DECLARES GENERAL HONJO

(*Continued from page 467*)

sometimes would like to have the Japanese rights and interests in Manchuria well recognised. The part played by Japan has always been for peace in the Orient, but we cannot now agree to lose all that we gained by one sacrifice after another."

Japanese War Minister Says Soviets Help Chinese

A *United Press* dispatch from Tokyo, Nov. 17, stated that with reference to the fighting in the Nonni River bridgehead area on the Taonan-Angangchi railway in Heilungkiang Province, Manchuria, General Jiro Minami, the Minister of War, issued from the War Office a strong statement declaring that General Ma Chun-shan, the Acting Chairman of the Heilungkiang Provincial Government, whose capital is at Tsitsihar, had declared war upon Japan.

"Japan's efforts to compose the threatening and dangerous, situation in Northern Manchuria have failed," says the War Office statement. "That failure has been brought about because General Ma Chang-shan displayed no sincerity in his negotiations with the Japanese Consular and Military officials, who have now evacuated Tsitsihar.

Even during the negotiations for a peaceful settlement of the critical situation on the Taonan-Angangchi railway General Ma employed Chinese soldiers around the Japanese Consulate at Tsitsihar and he compelled the Japanese officials to cease their efforts at negotiation.

"Because the Japanese garrison did not punish the Heilungkiang troops after the clash between Japanese and Chinese soldiers near Tashing some time ago General Ma strongly entrenched himself at Angangchi and concentrated his troops there.

"General Ma has declared war against Japan and he has been engaging in hostile actions since November 11. General Ma is acting under orders not only from Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang and General Wan Fu-lin but has obtained assistance from Soviet Russia," declares the statement.

Latest New York Stock Exchange Quotations

Market: Irregular **Business Done 1,500,000 Shares**
November 18

1930-1931 High	Low	Div.$ perSh.	STOCKS	Mon. Nov. 16	Tues. Nov. 17
23½	7	1.00	Adams Express	8	8
182¾	68	*6.00	Allied Chemical & Dye	86¼	87¾
42¾	14	1.00	Allis Chalmers	17⅞	18⅛
129¾	71⅝	4.00	American Can	80	80
51¾	10⅝	—	American &ForeignPower	14¾	14⅛
31½	4⅝	—	American& For. Power W.	7½	7¼
58½	19¾	1.50	American Smelting	28½	29⅝
201¾	121⅛	9.00	American Tel. & Tel.	136¼	138
132¾	74¾	*5.00	American Tobacco "B"	87	89¼
80¾	22	3.00	American Waterworks	33½	34
43¼	12⅝	—	Anaconda Copper	16⅝	16⅝
87⅞	28	4.00	Baltimore & Ohio	32⅜	32¼
70⅜	24½	2.00	Bethlehem Steel	28⅝	29⅛
76½	37	*3.00	Borden Company	38⅞	39⅞
20¾	9¾	1.00	Borg Warner	12⅞	13½
45¾	11	1.25	Canadian Pacific Railway	16⅛	16½
131½	33¼	—	Case J. I.	46½	46⅞
54⅛	14¼	3.00	Chesapeake Corp	24	24½
25¾	11¾	1.00	Chrysler	16⅝	17¼
20¾	5¼	*.30	Cities Service, Co.	7¾	7¾
45⅞	16⅝	1.50	Columbia Gas & Electric	21¾	22¼
12	4½	.40	Commonwealth &Southern	5½	5½
2¾	⅝	—	" " warr.	¾	Mut.
109⅝	61	4.00	Consolidated Gas. of N. Y.	72⅝	73⅜
12	5	—	Continental Oil	7½	Mut.
86⅝	37⅛	3.00	Corn Products	51½	52¼
3⅞	1¾	—	Curtiss Wright Co.	2	2
78¾	42¾	4.00	Drug Incorporated	56⅝	58¾
107	54½	4.00	Du Pont de Nemours	61½	63
185¾	93	*5.00	Eastman Kodak	105½	107
61	14¾	6% S	Electric Bond & Share	18⅞	19⅛
38⅜	5	—	Fox Film "A"	6½	6⅞
54¾	24⅝	1.60	General Electric	29⅞	30
56	30¼	3.00	General Foods	37⅝	37¾
48	22⅛	3.00	General Motors	27	28
84⅛	23	5.00	General Railway Signal	30	29½
58¾	9⅜	—	Gillette	14½	15⅛
42½	18	2.50	Gold Dust	21⅜	24¾
20⅞	5	—	Goodrich Rubber	7	7
52¾	16	3.00	Goodyear Tire & Rubber	26½	26½
22⅝	5¾	1.00	Granby	9½	10
62½	17	4.00	International Cement	Unq.	23
4	⅝	—	International Combu. Eng.	1	⅞
60½	22½	2.50	International Harvester	32⅞	33⅜
20⅛	7⅜	.40	International Nickel	9⅞	10½
38¾	14	1.00	International Tel.& Tel.	16¾	16⅛
80¾	31	3.00	Johns Manville	31	31½
31½	10¼	1.00	Kennecott	15⅜	16
27¾	5½	1.61	Kreuger & Toll	8	8
91	40	*4.00	Liggett & Myers, "B"	57¼	57¼
63½	27⅝	3.00	Loew's: Inc	39	39
21⅞	10	—	Lorillard P. Co. (com.)	14⅝	14½
19	5⅛	—	Ludlum Steel	Unq.	8
29¼	8⅝	—	Montgomery Ward	11⅝	12
40⅞	15⅛	2.00	Nash Motors	19¼	20⅜
14¾	5	.80	Nevada Consolidated Co.	6⅜	6⅞
132¼	40⅛	4.00	New York Central	40⅛	40⅜
11	3½	—	North American Aviation	4¾	5
54⅞	29⅝	2.00	Pacific Gas & Electric	38½	38⅞
11⅞	4	.40	Packard Motor	5⅝	5½
50¼	10⅜	10%S	Paramount—Publix Corp	14¼	14¼
54	29⅞	2.00	Pennsylvania Railroad	29¾	29⅝
8½	3¼	.40	Pennroad Corporation	3⅞	4
16⅝	4¾	—	Phillips Petroleum	7⅛	7¼
96	51⅞	3.40	Public Service of N. Jersey	65½	66
27½	10	—	Radio Corporation	8¾	9¼
24½	3⅛	—	Radio-Keith Orpheum	2½	3
54½	35½	3.00	Reynolds Tobacco "B"	38½	39
63¼	31	*2.50	Sears Roebuck	42¼	43
10¼	3¼	—	Shell Union	4¾	5
23⅜	8½	—	Simmons Company	11¼	11¾
26½	12⅛	1.00	Socony-Vacuum Corp.	13⅞	14
54½	28⅝	2.00	Southern California Edison	35⅛	36
88⅜	29¼	3.50	Standard Gas & Electric	39½	38¼
53½	28¼	*1.00	Standard Oil of N. Jersey	33¾	34¼
36¼	15	2.00	Texas Corporation	18½	19¼
55¾	20⅝	3.00	Texas Gulf Sulphur	28¼	28½
18	3½		Trans America	4	4
72	27½	2.60	Union Carbide & Carbon	37	37½
205⅛	98¼	10.00	Union Pacific Railway	100¼	98
38⅞	12⅛	—	United Aircraft& Transp't	16½	Unq.
31	10½	.75	United Corporation	14⅛	12⅝
37½	19⅝	1.20	United Gas Improvement	23¼	23¼
20⅜	5⅛	—	U.S. Rubber	7¼	7⅜
152⅜	62¼	4.00	U.S. Steel	67¼	68⅜
76¾	13¼	—	Vanadium	19½	19⅝
20⅜	4¾	—	Warner Bros. Pictures	Mut.	5
107¾	39⅛	2.50	Westinghouse E. & M.	40½	39
72⅝	42½	2.40	Woolworth	51¾	51⅞
*plus extras			Call Money	2½%	2½%

SWAN, CULBERTSON & FRITZ

Swan Culbertson & Fritz
Investment Securities—Local & Foreign
Safe Deposit Facilities
New York stock quotations received daily
Sassoon House Telehones 11200 (4 lines)

Exchange Circular for the week ending Wednesday, 11th November, 1931.

This week until this morning, rates of Exchange have advanced in a sensational manner every day, and silver appreciated in New York, London and Bombay. The highest point reached for T/T on London was on the 10th inst. at 1/11⅝d. A considerable relapse has taken place this morning.

The Manchurian imbroglio has developed gravely, and an early settlement of this complicated dispute seems impossible. At a conference of leading Japanese bankers and business men with their Government it was resolved that there should be no suspension of the Gold standard.

The London/New York Cross rate has improved from 3-76 to 3 82¼.

Silver:—Opened on the 5th inst. at 18⅞d. spot and 18¾d. forward, and G. $ o 31½, and closes today 21 1/16 and 21⅛ and U.S $ 37¼.

The continent and India have been buyers; China has both bought and sold; America has been selling. Speculators have been active both ways.

Exchange:—The official T/T rate on London on the 5th inst. was 1/8¾d; raised next day to 1/9⅞d; on the 7th inst. to 1/10d. and subsequently lowered 1/9¼d. on the 10th inst. raised to 1/10⅛d; today, lowered from 1/10⅛d. to 1/10d.

The market opened on the 5th inst, with sellers at 1/9⅛d, G. $ 33⅛ and Yen 149 and at mid-day had reached 1/9½d, G. $ 33½ and Yen 145½. By the close of the day with keen selling by speculators and Banks available rates were 1/9 15/16d, G. $ 33⅞ and Yen 141. Gold Bars had declined from 677.50 to 655.50.

Our Stocks of Silver are reported as follows:—

Sycee and Bar Silver ... ... Tls. 63,107,000 a decrease of Tls. 1,662,000
Chinese and Mexican Dollars $ 185,080,000 an increase of $ 600,000
Estimated value Tls. 196,364,000 as against Tls. 217,406,000 held at this time last year

†	Average rates for Oct.	Thuraday Nov. 5	Friday Nov. 6	Saturday Nov. 7	Monday Nov. 9	Tuesday Nov. 10	Wed. Nov. 11
Bank's selling rates		*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*
T/T on London	1/7 115	1/8¾	1/9¾	1/101/9¾	1/9¾	1/10½	1/10½ 1/10
D/Dfts ,,	-	1/8¾	1/9¾	1/101/9⅞	1/9¾	1/10½	1/10½ 1/10
4 m/s ,,	—	1/8 13/16	1/9 13/16	1/10 1/16 1/9 13/16	1/9 13/16	1/10 15/16	1/10 15/16 1/10 1/16
T/T on India	106,740	114	119	120⅞ 119	119	123½	123½ 121
T/T on France	788,192	827	867	888 878	877	912	909 889
T/T on N.Y.	31,038	32½	34	14 7/8 34¼	34½	35⅞	35 5/8 34 7/8
T/T on Demand		32½	34	34⅞ 34¼	34½	35⅞	35 5/8 34 7/8
T/T on Hamburg R. M.		137	143	147 145	145	150	151 147
T/T on H'kong	78,091	76 13/16 nom.	76 3/16 nom.	75 7/8 nom.	75¾ nom.	75½ nom.	76 3/8 nom. 76 3/8
T/T on Japan	59,260	151	145	75 7/8	143	137½	
T/T on Batavia	76,885	80	84½	141 143	85	88	138 141 1/2
T/T on Straits	147.296	136	130	85½ 84½ 128½ 130	130	125½	88 86 125½ 128½
Bk's buying rates 4 m/s B/L. Cred. & D/A							
4m/s B/L D/P	—						
6m/s ,, B/L Cred&D/A							
4m/s B/F Cred D/A or D/P							
4m/s N.Y.Lc.							
4m/s ,, Docs.	—						

†Based on Daily Official quotation, higher rate taken on rising Market, lower when falling.	Nov. 5	Nov. 6	Nov. 7	Nov. 9	Nov. 10	Nov. 11
Bullion.						
*London Price of Bar Silver per oz. (English Standard 925 touch) Pence						
**New York Price of Bar Silver per oz. (Pure)	18⅞	19 3/16	20 5/16	20	21 1/16	21 9/16
Shanghai Price of Gold Bars (weight Tls. 10 (Chauping) 978 touch)	G.$ 31¼	G.$ 32¾	G.$.34	G.$.34⅜	G.$.35¾	G.$ 37¼
Shanghai Silver Bars (weight Tls. 100 (Canton) 999 touch)	Tls. 655.80	Tls. 629.60	Tls. 640.40	Tls. 613	Tls. 596.80	Tls. 621.60
Shanghai Mexican Dollars per $100	Tls. 72.6375	Tls. 72.6625	Tls. 72.675	Tls. 72.625	Tls. 72.675	Tls. 72.525
Native Bank Rate of Interest (Call money)	3%	3%	3%	4%	5%	4%
*Closing Price in London for Previous day						
**Closing Price in New York for Previous day						

Bank of England rate of discount	6%	London on Paris	T/T 97.04
Bank of France rate of discount	2½%	New York on London	T/T 380
London open Market of Dis. 3 m/s	5 9/16%	Bombay on London	T/T 1/6⅛
,, ,, 4 ,,		Hongkong on London	T/T 1/6 1/16
,, ,, 6 ,,	5 11/16%	Kobe on London	T/T 2/6¾

FEARON, MAITLAND and SHAW

The National City Co. Gold Bond Quotations Received From Head Office

October 12, 1931.

SECURITY	RATE & DATE DUE	Price	Approx Yield%
The National City Bank of New York	Stock	68	—
City of Antwerp	5 % Dec. 1, 1958	88	5.89
Argentine Government	6 % May 1, 1960	70	8.92
Canadian National Railway Co.	5 % Oct. 1, 1969	90½	5.61
Chile Government ..	6 % Jan. 1, 1961	27	—
City of Vienna	6 % Nov. 1, 1952	65	10.02
City of Yokohama ..	6 % Dec. 1, 1961	74½	8.32
German General Electric (A. E. G.) ..	6 % May 1, 1948	45	—
German Central Bank for Agriculture.. ..	6 % Apr. 15, 1938	55	—
Greek Government ..	6 % Feb. 1, 1968	73	8.39
Japanese Government	6½% Feb. 1, 1954	92½	7.18
Kingdom of Italy.. ..	7 % Dec. 1, 1951	89½	8.07
Lautaro Nitrate Co., Ltd.	6 % July 1, 1954	17½	—
Nord Railway Co. ..	6½% Oct. 1, 1950	103	6.23
Norwegian Hydro-Elec. Nitrogen Corp.	5½% Nov. 1, 1957	71	8.22
Oriental Development Co.	5½% Nov. 1, 1958	72	8.06
Paris - Lyons - Med. Railroad Co.	7 % Sept. 15, 1958	103⅛	6.72
Republic of Costa Rica (Pacific Rwy.)	7½% Sept. 1, 1949	55	—
Republic of Finland ..	5½% Feb. 1, 1958	58	10.09
Republic of Peru	6 % Dec. 1, 1960	18	—
Rhine Westphalia Electric Power Corp. w.w.	6 % Aug. 1, 1953	55	11.76
Saxon Public Works ..	6½% May 1, 1951	39	—
Saxon State Mortgage Institution	6½% Dec. 1, 1946	41½	—
Toho Electric Power Co. Notes (Japan)	6 % July 1, 1932	89¼	24.53
Tokyo Electric Light Co. (Japan)..	6 % June 15, 1953	61	10.65
Ujigawa Electric Power Co. (Japan)	7 % Mar. 15, 1945	81½	9.45
U. S. of Brazil	6½% Oct. 1, 1957	30¾	—
Anaconda Copper Mining Co.	Common Stock	16¼	—
Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co.	Common Stock	37⅛	—
Belgian National Rway. Pcptg. Pfd. Stock ..	6 % (Amn. Shares)	67⅞	—
Pennsylvania Railroad Co.	Common Stock	32¾	—
Socony-Vacuum Co ..	Common Stock	14½	—
United Aircraft and Transport Corp. ..	Common Stock	16⅞	—
Chicago Rapid Transit Co.	6½% July 1, 1944	41½	—
Cuban Dominican Sugar Corp.	7½% Nov. 1, 1944	8	—
Pennsylvania - Dixie Cement Corp.	7 % Cum. Pfd. Stock	8⅝	—
State of Minas Geraes Series "A"	6½% Sept. 1, 1959	31	—

QUOTATIONS RECEIVED FROM LONDON OFFICE

Republic of China Gold Loan	5 % 1925	63	—
Chinese Govt. Re-org. (£) Loan Stamped ..	5 % 1913/60	60	—
Chinese Govt. Re-org. (£) Loan Unstamped	5 % 1913/60	58	—
Chinese Govt. (Crisp Loan)	5 % 1912	39	—
Shanghai Nanking Railway	5 % 1904/08	42½	—
Shanghai Hangchow Ningpo Railway ..	5 % 1908/38	65½	—
Hukuang Railway ..	5 % 1911/1951	21	—
Tientsin Pukow Railway	5 % 1908/09	15	—

NOTE: The above quotations are received by cable and whilst believed to be correct, are not guaranteed.

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Return of the Shanghai Customs

Pls.—1 Picul or 133 1/3 pounds; Bls.—Bales; Pcs Pieces; Mille—thousands;

PRESIDENT WILSON, Sept. 17.

(Agents: Robert Dollar Co.)

To U. S. of America.

Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:
- Yellow, Chungking, etc. *Bls.*45 *Pls.* 44.34
- Shanghai „ 35 „ 34.28
- White, „ „275 „ 271.91

Silk, Raw, Reeled from Doupions:
- Shanghai ..... *Bls.*20 *Pls.* 19.89

Silk, Waste:
- Shanghai ..... *Bls.*34 „ 105.05

Silk Piece Goods ..... „ 1.26

Tea, Black:
- Congou, Kiukiang ... „ 36
- Other kinds, Kiukiang „ 66

Tea, Green:
- YoungHyson, Hangchow „ 27
- „ „ Kiukiang „ 51
- Gunpowder, Ningpo... „ 555
- „ Hangchow „ 11

Brassware ..... „ 89
Bristles, Assorted ..... „ 100
Chinaware, Fine ..... „ 39
Feathers, Duck..... „ 38
„ Goose..... „ 28
Woodware ..... „ 38
Wool, Sheep's ..... „ 666

KINAI MARU, September 19.

(Agents: Osaka Shosen Kaisha.)

To U. S. of America.

Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:
- White, Shanghai *Bls.*180 *Pls.*177.58
- Yellow, Tsingtao „ 20 „ 19.54

Silk, Raw, Reeled from Doupions:
- Shanghai ..... *Bls.*20 *Pls.* 20.00
- „ Waste, S'hai „ 42 „ 141.80

Silk Cocoon Strippings:
- Shanghai ..... *Bls.*31 „ 100.57

Tea, Green:
- Gunpowder, Ningpo etc, „ 551

Bristles, Assorted ..... *Pls.* 65
Egg, Whole Egg, Frozen „ 117
Feathers, Goose..... „ 89
Oil, Wood ..... „ 905
Wool, Sheep's..... „ 140

TAIPINGYANG, September 22.

(Agents: Dodwell & Co.)

To U. S. of America.

Tea, Black, other kinds, Kiukiang, etc. ..... *Pls.* 310

Tea, Green:
- Gunpowder, Ningpo... *Pls.* 638
- Hyson, Hangchow ... „ 43

Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:
- Wild, Shanghai *Bls.* 10 „ 9.91

Bristles, Assorted ..... „ 100
Hats, Hemp..... *Pcs.*12,000
„ Rush ..... „ 60,000
Skins, Dog ..... „ 3,200
„ Weasel, Untanned „ 4,000

PRESIDENT TAFT, Sept. 22.

(Agents: Robert Dollar Co.)

To U. S. of America.

Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:
- White, Shanghai *Bls.*305 *Pls.*29.869
- Yellow, „ „ 25 „ 24.65
- „ Hankow, etc. „ 85 „ 84.72

Silk Pongees, Honan..... „ 40.95
Tea, Black, other kinds, Kiukiang ..... „ 132
Tea, Green, Gunpowder, Ningpo..... „ 376
Brassware..... ..... *Pls.* 27
Feathers Goose..... „ 51

Treasure:
- Gold Bars..... *Hk.Tls.*7,719075

PRESIDENT HOOVER, Sept. 18.

(Agents: Robert Dollar Co.)

From U. S. of America.

Cotton Shirtings, White.. *Pcs.* 40

Iron and Steel, Ungalvanized:
- Tinned Plates, Plain... *Pls.* 375
- Zinc Plates ..... „ 41
- Canned Asparagus..... „ 27
- „ Fruits ..... „ 41

Dextrine .... „ 61

Indigo Paste, Artificial:
- 20 per cent. strength.. „ 50

Ink, Printing ..... *Pls.* 106
Milk Sugar,..... „ 84
Oranges, Fresh..... „ 325
Paper, Common Printing „ 628
„ Kraft ..... „ 938
Pitch ..... „ 466
Soda Ash ..... „ 840
Machines, Adding ..... *Pcs.* 3
„ Calculating ... „ 9
„ Sewing ..... „ 6
Motor-cars ..... „ 13
Motor-trucks, and Chassis of „ 4

Rubber Inner Tubes:
- For Motor-cars & Trucks „ 699

Rubber Tires, Pneumatic:
- For Motor Cars and Trucks „ 429

Files..... *Doz.* 4,254
Lemons, ... *Mille* 60
Oil, Lubricating, Mineral *Galls.* 13,947
Lacquer ..... „ 3,041
Paints ..... „ 182
Varnishes..... „ 50

Timber, Softwood:
- Clear .....*Sup.ft.* 3,150

Infants' Foods ..... *G.Units* 4,839
Machinery..... „ 7,761
Motor Cars and Trucks, Parts of ..... „ 3,655

PRESIDENT JEFFERSON, September 22.

(Agents: Robert Dollar Co.)

From U. S. of America.

Ammonia, Anhydrous... *Pls.* 75
Flour, Wheat ..... „ 1,936
Macaroni ..... „ 28
Paper, Printing ..... „ 1,523
Wood Pulp, Chemical... „ 400
Motor Passenger Cars ... *Pcs.* 5
Skins, Lamb ..... „ 169
„ Kid, Plate ..... „ 45

Timber:
- Laths ..... *Mills* 600
- Softwood, Merchantable .....*Sup.ft.* 67,214

IKOMA MARU, September 28.

(Agents: Nippon Yusen Kaisha.)

From U. S. of America.

Cotton, Raw *Bls.*..1,820 *Pls.* 6,438

PRESIDENT MONROE, Sept. 28.

(Agents: Robert Dollar Co.)

From U. S. of America.

Iron and Steel, Ungalvanized:
- Nails..... *Pls.* 18
- Tinned Plates, Plain... „ 752

Copper Bars ..... „ 9
Aluminium Sheets ..... „ 8
Zinc Plates ..... „ 54
Canned Asparagus ..... „ 21
„ Fruits ..... „ 30
Borax, Crude or Refined „ 336
Newspapers, Old ..... „ 3,780
Cigarettes..... „ 173
Sugar, under Dutch Standard No. 11 ..... *Pls.* 500
Cigars .... *Mills* 3
Cigarettes ..... „ 90

Rubber Tires, Pneumatic:
- For Motor-cars..... *Pcs.* 162

Rubber Inner Tubes:
- For Motor-cars..... „ 150

Automobiles, Parts of *G.Units.* 1,435

Treasure:
- Silver Bars *Hk.Tls.*214,269

TSUYAMA MARU, September 29.

(Agents: Nippon Yusen Kaisha.)

From U. S. of America.

Cotton, Raw *Bls.* 1,425 *Pls.* 5,083

Iron and Steel, Galvanized:
- Wire Shorts . ..... *Pls.* 458

Bones, Cow ..... „ 301

NORDVARD, September 30.

(Agents: Melchers & Co.)

From U. S. of America.

Iron and Steel, Ungalvanized:
- Bars ..... *Pls.* 843
- Tinned Plates Plain... „ 1,799

Gum Resin ..... „ 1,185
Paper, Chipboard ..... „ 2,655
„ Printing..... „ 84
„ Writing..... „ 86
Ink, Printing ..... „ 129
Tobacco, Leaf..... „ 3,820
Wax, Paraffin ..... „ 1,203
Motor Passenger Cars, and Chassis of ..... *Pcs.* 17
Motor-trucks, Chassis of „ 30
Turpentine, Vegetable... *Galls.* 183

NIEL MAERSK, September 30.

(Agents: Melchers & Co.)

From U. S. of America.

Kapok ..... *Pls.* 45

HOKUROKU MARU, October 1.

(Agents: Osaka Shosen Kaisha.)

From U. S. of America.

Iron and Steel, Ungalvanized:
- Tinned Plates, Plain... *Pls.* 136

Glucose..... „ 410
Petrolatum ..... *Pls.* 137
Tobacco, Leaf ..... „ 3,590
Wax, Paraffin ... . „ 5,243
Motor-cars ..... *Pcs.* 4

Rubber Inner Tubes:
- For Motor Cars & Trucks „ 25

Rubber Tires, Pneumatic:
- For Motor Cars & Trucks „ 34

Dyes, Aniline *Pkgs.*55 *G.Units* 4,861
Machinery ..... „ 25,878

PRESIDENT HOOVER, October 1.

(Agents: Robert Dollar Co.)

To U. S. of America.

Tea, Black, other kinds, Hankow ..... *Pls.* 224

Tea, Green:
- Other kinds, Ningpo... „ 318
- „ „ Shanghai „ 4
- Gunpowder, Ningpo... „ 111

Silk Pongees, Honan..... „ 33.29

Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:
- Yellow, Chungking, etc. ..... *Bls.*75 „ 74.80
- White, Shanghai „580 „ 570.82
- Yellow, „ „ 40 „ 39.28

Chinaware ..... „ 127
Hats, Hemp..... *Pcs.* 6,000
Skins, Lamb, Untanned „ 9,450
„ Sheep „ ... „ 5,020
Skin Mats, Kid, Untanned „ 6,000

PRESIDENT JACKSON, Oct. 2.

(Agents: Robert Dollar Co.)

From U. S. of America.

Apples, Fresh ..... *Pls.* 17
Canned Fruits ..... „ 220
Fruits, Dried..... „ 227
Grease ..... „ 64
Milk, Condensed ..... „ 38
Oranges, Fresh..... „ 178
Paints, Unclassed..... „ 24
Paper, Bond..... *Pls.* 11
„ Printing ..... „ 18
„ Writing..... „ 18
Raisins ..... „ 38
Rope, Cotton ..... „ 13
Soda Ash ..... „ 840
Sugar of Milk ..... „ 84
Motor Passenger Cars ... *Pcs.* 9
Motor-trucks, Chassis of „ 14

Rubber Tires:
- For Motor-cars..... „ 334

Rubber Inner Tubes:
- For Motor-cars..... „ 167

Hats ..... *Doz.* 13
Lemons, Fresh..... *Mille* 20
Coffee .....*Catties* 435
Chocolate ..... *Lb.* 1,000
Oil, Lubricating, Mineral *Galls.*51,799
Motor-cars, Parts of *G. Units* 2,265
Dyes, Aniline *Pkgs.*10 „ 669

WICHITA, October 7.

(Agents: American Pioneer Line.)

To U. S. of America.

Tea, Black, other kinds, Kiukiang..... *Pls.* 32

Tea, Green:
- YoungHyson, Hangchow „ 114
- Gunpowder, Hangchow „ 403

Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:
- White, Shanghai *Bls.*75 „ 73.53

Silk, Refuse:
- Other Ports..... *Bls.*20 „ 59.89

Bristles .... „ 100
Brassware ..... „ 36
Feathers, Goose ..... „ 50
Hair, Human ..... „ 171
Oil, Wood ..... „ 6
Skins, Rabbit *Pcs.*50,000

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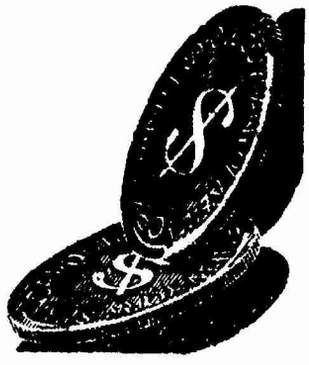

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